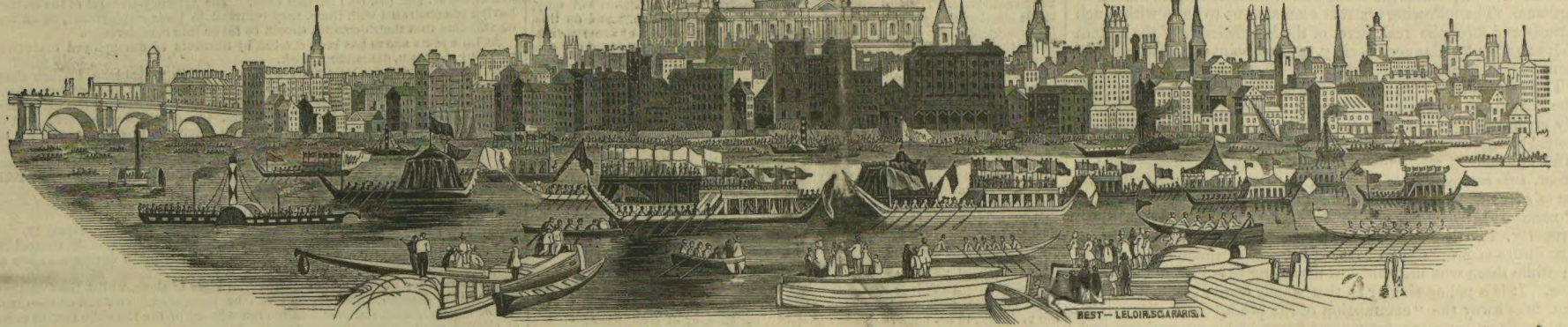


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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

SECULAR EDUCATION.

THE question of the Education of the People in all free countries, where there are diversities of religious belief, is necessarily one of greater difficulty than in those nations where despotism allows no difference of religious opinion. If we take the two extremes afforded by Europe—of Russia, where the will of the Emperor is the law, and of Saxony, where there is a Constitution on the broadest basis of popular liberty—we find that there are systems of National Education in each. In the one country the system is founded upon the universal religious opinion of the people (for in Russia there is no dissent); and in the other it has no especial reference to any one creed, but is cognisant of all. Both, however, attain the important end in view—the education of the masses. In the first the theory and practice are alike easy; in the second, difficult, but, nevertheless, reconcilable. The great problem to be solved in this country, which has a rich and powerful Established Church, and rich and powerful Dissenting bodies of various denominations, is how to educate the people, as successfully and systematically as in despotic Russia and free Saxony, without doing violence to the civil rights and religious feelings of either the one or the other. Successive Governments, fully aware of the urgent importance of the question, and of the danger to society of allowing a large and preponderating section of the next generation, greatly increased in numbers as it must necessarily be, to grow up in a state of dense ignorance, in the very heart and centre of civilisation, have endeavoured to meet the difficulty in which the purely religious phase of the question has landed them, by adopting the voluntary principle as the basis of operations, and giving State aid to each sect, in proportion to the amount raised by each for the education of its own members, in Religious as well as in Secular knowledge.

There can be no doubt, that in this country the voluntary contributions of rich men and the voluntary exertions of good men,

who have, perhaps, been poor, have done very much to educate the people. The land teems with evidence of the good they have both effected. No true friend of education can deny that to the pious bequests of past ages, and to the steady exertions of the intelligent and active men of the present day, we are largely indebted for the religious as well as for the intellectual supremacy of the British people. Every one will admit, that, unaided by the State, voluntary exertion has done much for Education; but we have still to inquire, has it done enough, and can it do enough, to meet the exigencies of our increasing population, and to provide for the safety of society?

Much has been said in praise of the *laissez faire* principle. The experience of all time bears testimony to its value. In all matters relating to the physical well-being of the human race, to the increase of wealth and luxury, to the various ramifications and extensions of trade and commerce, *laissez faire* may be safely trusted. The desires, necessities, and luxuries of the physical nature make themselves keenly felt. There needs no aid of States or Governments to force them into vigorous maturity. With *laissez faire* as the principle of Government, nations, as well as individuals, will grow rich; but the conviction seems to increase amongst us that *laissez faire* is not the principle by which either nations or individuals are to become educated. The poor man ardently desires to be rich—he needs no State stimulus to force him to acquire his subsistence. The ignorant man does not, as a matter of course, desire to be instructed. The more ignorant he is, the less he values knowledge. If there needs no inducement to make him love wealth, there needs many to make him love instruction. It, therefore, becomes necessary to adopt some other principle than *laissez faire*, by which he may be duly impressed, both for his own good and for that of the aggregate society of which he forms a part, of the paramount importance of Education for himself and

for the children that are to follow him. Men who have devoted much attention to this interesting subject, have come to the conclusion, that, however much voluntary exertion—either by itself, or with the eleemosynary aid of the State—may do, it never can do enough to educate the people. It may shed a feeble ray upon the dark clouds of popular ignorance; but it never can dissipate them. It may rescue individuals from the slough of ignorance; but it can never rescue the whole community from its filth and contamination. It may teach the willing, it may improve the partially instructed; but it can never reach, either with its funds or its zeal, the unwilling and the totally uninstructed, who despise because they do not know the value of the boon it offers. We see that voluntary effort cannot even maintain the poor of this rich country, and that a compulsory assessment is required for the purpose. But by a still sterner necessity voluntary effort is powerless to instruct the ignorant of this intelligent country. A compulsory assessment and a compulsory system are as necessary in the one case as in the other. If we would prevent physical starvation on the one hand from overwhelming large numbers of the population, or mental degradation, and all its consequent evils of vice, crime, and misery from overwhelming on the other a still larger proportion of our people, we must adopt a large, a general, and a coercive principle. We have done so in the case of the destitute. We must yet do so in the case of the ignorant.

But here the religious difficulty intervenes; and sects, conscientiously impressed with the superior importance of religious to secular knowledge, put forward claims to exclusive teaching, which no one sect will ever accord to another. While they disagree, the people remain and increase in ignorance; both of the religious teaching which all sects have at heart, and of the secular instruction which it is so vastly the interest of the civil Government to diffuse amongst them. These and other points in connexion with



COURT-MARTIAL AT PARIS APPOINTED TO TRY THE INSURGENTS OF JUNE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The attention of the public in Paris during the past week has been principally occupied with the approaching election of three representatives for the capital, which was fixed for Sunday and Monday next. The most prominent of the candidates were—Prince Louis Napoleon, M. Emile de Girardin, Marshal Bugeaud, and MM. Fassy, Benjamin Delessert, Achille Fould, Edmond Adam, and Roger (du Nord). On the probable success of these persons, respectively, the journals speculate according to their party predilections; but the struggle would, it was believed, be between Prince Louis Napoleon and MM. Fassy, Delessert, Emile de Girardin, and A. Fould. The Clubs of the "Red Republic" have put forward the notorious Communists MM. Cabet, Raspail, and Thoré as their candidates. The partisans of Prince Louis expressed confidence not only in his election as representative, but as President of the Republic. And on this latter subject it was said that the Government had determined by some means or another—either by an exclusion Bill, or by an alteration in that part of the Constitution which relates to the election of the President of the Republic—to prevent the possibility of the Prince arriving at the high dignity of the first Presidency.

The alteration contemplated would substitute Presidential election by the present National Assembly for that by the universal suffrage of the nation, which would no doubt have the effect of placing General Cavaignac at the head of the Republic as its first President.

The Legitimist party are getting up a biography of General Cavaignac's father, who was one of the most violent of the Conventionists, and whose atrocities at Bordeaux and other places are still remembered with horror. The Legitimists, it is said, have determined to bring forward General Lamoricière as their candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, in preference to General Cavaignac.

An envoy from Wallachia has arrived in Paris, to solicit the aid of France against Russia.

The Bordeaux Legitimists have brought forward Count Molé as a candidate for the representation of that city.

Prince Louis Napoleon has addressed the following letter from London, dated the 27th ult., to his uncle, Jerome Bonaparte, the ex-King of Westphalia:—

My dear Uncle.—Your wise councils on the subject of the elections about to take place have only anticipated the letter which I was about to write to you to the same intent. I believe, as you do, that at this time it will be my duty to accept the mandate of my fellow-citizens, if they shall honour me with their suffrages. Under circumstances, which, happily, no longer subsist, I have not hesitated to prolong my exile, rather than suffer my name to be used as a pretext for perilous agitations. Now that order is established, I hope that unjust prejudices will no longer prevent me from contributing, as a representative of the people, to the consolidation of the Republic, to its happiness and glory. Be pleased to make known these sentiments, and accept, my dear uncle, the assurance of my respectful attachment. Your devoted nephew,

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Gen. Charron, who has been appointed Governor-General of Algeria, is replaced, as Director of the Affairs of Algeria at the Ministry of War, by M. Germain, member of the Governmental Council of Algiers.

The Prefect of Police has addressed a circular to the Commissaries of the Police at Paris, stating that the Minister of the Interior, with a view to carry into execution the bill for the mobilisation of the National Guard, has ordered a census of the citizens liable to be called on to be immediately proceeded with in the department of the Seine. The Prefect calls on the Commissaries to aid the census-takers in their task, particularly in what relates to students, clerks, and workmen, "who form," the circular adds, "one of the most important elements of the population to be mobilised."

The Comité de Salubrité, of the Prefecture of Police, has received orders from the Prefect to visit the establishments of the restaurateurs, gargotiers, charcutiers, and marchands de vin, who supply food, both in Paris and the banlieue, and to examine the state of the utensils employed, the quality of the food and liquors, &c., especially in those places which, on account of the lowness of their prices, are frequented by the poor and labouring class.

The fifth division of the Army of the Alps continued to assemble at Dijon. Three regiments of the line had just arrived there.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby entertained at dinner, on Saturday, General Cavaignac, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Apostolic Nuncio, the Sardinian Ambassador and the Marquis Brignole, General and Mme. Lamoricière, the foreign ministers who are already accredited to the Republic, General Changarnier, the Count and Countess de Hatzfeldt, M. de Raumer, General Willisen, the Marquis Rüdolf, Baron Rothschild, the Earl of Harrowby, Viscount Sandon, the Hon. W. F. Campbell, M.P., and the gentlemen attached to the embassy.

The Marquis of Normanby, the British Ambassador, had a long interview on Saturday with M. Bastide, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The committee consisting of the delegates of the five committees charged to examine the question of the penitentiary régime, has settled the bases of its report. It has resolved that those condemned to more than two years' imprisonment shall be employed in hard labour out of the territory; and it has designated Algeria in preference to all the colonies as the place of transportation. M. Léon Faucher has been nominated reporter.

The Baron de Kœnneritz presented to General Cavaignac, on Saturday, letters from the King of Saxony, accrediting him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of the French Republic.

Two other insurgents of June were tried by court-martial on Saturday. One of them, named Lefèvre, a carpenter, deliberately shot a person quietly passing in the street, because he had cried "Vive Henri V." He was sentenced to hard labour for life. Another, named Lebas, an officer of the Republican Guard, charged with having surrendered the barracks of the Tournelles to the insurgents, without opposing any resistance, was condemned to five years' imprisonment.

The editors of the journals *Le Peuple* and *Le Peuple Français* were each sentenced on Saturday, by the Court of Correctional Police, to one month's imprisonment and 200f. fine, for publishing those journals without having previously deposited the required security.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree of General Cavaignac, appointing Colonel Fierion, of the 3d Regiment of the Marines, Governor of Guadeloupe, in the place of M. Gatines, Commissary-General of the Republic in that colony.

Marshal Bugeaud has published a reply to a number of electors who proposed to him to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of the department of the Seine at the approaching elections. The Marshal accepts their offer, and adds that if returned he will devote himself with active and energetic perseverance to defend civilised society against the anti-social doctrines of Communists and Terrorists, and that in fact he will be both in soul and body the soldier of good order, of family, and of property.

The *Réforme* publishes a letter from M. Causidière, dated London, 8th inst., in which he explains his reasons for having evaded the arrest with which he was menaced in consequence of the vote of the National Assembly. He says, that having suffered an imprisonment of 22 months in consequence of the events of the year 1834, he is aware of the delays which attend the preparation of political trials; but that when the moment arrives when he can present himself before a jury emanating from universal suffrage, he will not disgrace the 160,000 intelligent citizens who elected him a member of the National Assembly.

M. Pascal Duprat has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic at Vienna.

The proposition raising the salary of the President of the National Assembly from 4000 to 10,000 francs a month, has disappeared from the orders of the day, M. Marrast having discovered that it was not acceptable to the Assembly, and that it was doubtful if it would be supported by the Government.

The commission appointed to regulate the indemnity to be paid to the French colonists, in consequence of the abolition of slavery, meet every day. It appears that three plans have been proposed: the first denies the right of the colonists to an indemnity, but accords it to their necessities; the second recognises the right of the colonists to a full indemnity, according to the value of the slaves emancipated; the third plan fixes the indemnity at 120,000,000f. (£4,800,000), to be divided amongst the colonists. Several delegates from the colonies have been examined by the commission.

In a letter published in *La Presse*, on Tuesday, addressed to its readers, M. Emile Girardin informs them that, in consequence of the vote of the National Assembly on Monday rejecting the decree proposed by the Committee of Legislation, and likewise the proposition of M. Crespel de Latouche on the press, he finds that he must retire from the contest, in which he admits that he has been completely vanquished, and he requests his fellow-editors less engaged in that contest to take charge of the difficult task of conducting the journal through the rocks which surround it, until he shall enjoy the liberty of expressing his thoughts without transgressing the limits prescribed by the law.

M. Lefranc deposited on the table of the National Assembly on Tuesday the report of the committee to which the proposition of M. Laussedat relative to the papers found in the Royal palaces, after the revolution of February, had been referred. The committee proposed to appoint a committee of fifteen representatives to examine and class those documents, and select such as were entitled to publication.

The report current on the Bourse on Tuesday, that General Cavaignac had been fired at, is said to be well founded. The rumour states, that on Sunday evening an officer walking in the garden of the General's residence in the Rue de Varennes was fired at from, it is supposed, a house in the Rue de Babylone. The matter is to be the subject of investigation. General Cavaignac is paying the penalty inflicted on every honest Governor or Government of France; he is assailed on all hands and by all parties with a degree of rancour exceeding that which compelled Louis Philippe to retire, and which is in proportion to its injustice. One hears on all sides insinuations against the loyalty of the army and of the National Guards—that "the soldiers have been rendered discontented by the representations of at once the Legitimists, Bonapartists, and Socialists—that the Garde Mobile are (it is true) infinitely better paid than they." It is said, in proof of this, that at the review on Sunday last two regiments expressed loudly their dissatisfaction at the superior pay and rations enjoyed by the Garde Mobile, and that those regiments have been sent away from Paris. But the report has been contradicted by the *Moniteur*. Other means for rendering the position of General Cavaignac painful are resorted to by the partisans of all but the existing moderate Republic. As the day for the elections (Sunday next) approaches, the enmities of the political enemies of General Cavaignac will, no doubt, increase. The state of Paris is not satisfactory; the Red Republicans, the Legitimists, and the Bonapartists respectively are described as in a state of high excitement and hope.

Letters from Lyons of the 8th inst. announce that a club of Montagnards has been established in that city, which is regularly attended three times a week by at least 2000 operatives. At the last meeting an historical essay was read in praise of the most celebrated Communists who have appeared since the com-

menement of the world, comprising Socrates, Plato, Cabet, Considérant, and Prudhon. The reading of the composition was terminated amidst cries of "Death to the Aristocrats!"

The accounts from the department of the Lower Pyrenees stated that the insurrection in the Valley of Arros had been appeased through the interference of several influential inhabitants of the country. A number of peasants of the Valley paid, on the 4th, their arrears of the tax of 45 centimes, and the others had abandoned all idea of resisting the payment.

From the departments partial disturbances, and complaints of the menacing attitude assumed by the operatives, have been announced during the week. The miners employed at Rive-de-Gier, in the neighbourhood of Saint Etienne, had struck work for the purpose of obtaining an increase of wages and a diminution of the hours of labour. They refused to work upwards of nine hours a day, and demanded 4f. 25c. (3s. 6d.) for that time. The Attorney-General of the district having remonstrated with them, they returned to their employment, on an understanding that their demands should be taken into consideration.

At Lille some alarm has been created by numbers of unemployed operatives parading the town, demanding work.

At St. Servan and St. Malo the population rose to prevent an English sloop from loading corn and potatoes, which were purchased for the English market; but the gendarmes and the coast guard having marched against the rioters, whilst the National Guard refused to act, the quays were cleared at the point of the bayonet, and the sloop, having received her cargo, proceeded on her voyage.

Accounts from Algiers, of the 2d inst., announce that some agitation had manifested itself in the western parts of the regency, and two battalions had been accordingly embarked at Algiers for Oran.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY.—M. Marrast, the President, took the chair at a quarter-past 12. The order of the day was the discussion on the proposition of M. Crespel de Latouche, relative to the repression of offences of the press during the state of siege.

The proposition declares, that during the state of siege, whilst the Constitution is under discussion, no journal can be suspended. The Bill of the Committee on Legislation declares that the law-officers of the Republic can, in cases of seizure, summon the offending parties before the Court of Assizes, by means of direct summons, and in forty-eight hours. If a verdict of guilty be declared by the jury, the journal can be suspended for a period of from one week to three months. In cases of non-appearance, the Court shall condemn by default. The judgment by default shall be executed in what concerns the suspension, notwithstanding all opposition. The appeal to the Court of Cassation shall only be received after the definitive judgment.

M. Crespel de Latouche observed that what the proposition demanded was exceedingly simple—to substitute, during the discussion on the Constitution, the regular administration of the tribunals for the irregular, and, in his opinion, arbitrary administration of the Government in its present position. The new Bill, as altered by the Committee, in part only responded to what he considered necessary. But numerous amendments had been given notice of, and, if adopted, would make the Bill of such a nature as to satisfy what he and the other friends of freedom of discussion demanded. He should, therefore, refrain at present from any further remarks, reserving to himself to support the amendments of which he had spoken.

MM. Isambert, Labordère, St. Gaudens, and Victor Hugo opposed the Bill, which was supported by M. Marie, the Minister of Justice, that functionary contending that it was still indispensable to prolong the state of siege. A desultory discussion ensued, in the course of which several deputies loudly protested against what they called "the dictatorship" at present existing; and a motion having been made to the effect "that the Assembly should not proceed to discuss the articles of the Bill," the Assembly divided, and refused, by a majority of 515 to 238 votes, to allow the discussion to proceed. The Assembly having decided against the discussion of the articles, M. Crespel de Latouche rose and declared that he did not abandon his proposition. The majority, he observed, might have voted as he did against the project of the committee, because it had introduced into it a new right, the right of suspending the journals, which did not exist in it. What he desired was, the common law, legality, and nothing but legality; since he proposed that the tribunals alone should have the right, even under the state of siege, to try offences committed by the press. This attempt to re-open the debate was, however, soon crushed by the carrying of the "previous question" (which was loudly called for) by a majority of 457 to 276.

General Lamoricière, Minister of War, next laid on the tribune two projects of decree, the one demanding a credit of 2,000,000f. to indemnify several proprietors in Algeria, who had been expropriated many years ago, and to whom the State hitherto paid an annuity of 10 per cent., and the other claiming a further credit of five millions of francs to encourage emigration to Algeria, and establish agricultural colonies in that country. The Assembly next renewed the debate on the preamble of the new Constitution. The amendment on the 4th article, adding "labour" to the bases of the Republic (which were originally declared to be "family, property, and public order"), and the modification of the 6th article, which now stands thus, "The Republic imposes upon citizens, and contracts towards them, mutual duties," were adopted without any discussion. M. Mathieu, de la Brème, then moved to replace the 8th paragraph of the preamble by the following clause:—

"It is the duty of the Republic to protect the citizen in his person, his family, his religion, his property, his labour, and to place within the reach of every one the instruction indispensable to all men; to afford assistance to necessitous citizens, either by procuring them employment within the limits of its resources, or in giving, in default of family, the means of existing to those who are unable to work. With a view to the accomplishment of all those duties, and for the guarantee of all those rights, the National Assembly, faithful to the traditions of the great Assemblies which have inaugurated the French Revolution, decrees as follows the Constitution of the Republic."

M. Mathieu's amendment went to admit the right of all citizens to instruction, labour, and assistance. After M. Mathieu's speech on the subject, the Assembly rose.

TUESDAY.—The debate on the amendment of M. Mathieu was resumed, in the course of which M. Gauthier de Rumilly and M. de Tocqueville opposed the amendment as evidently moved by a partisan of Socialist doctrines. The latter orator delivered a glowing panegyric of the first French Revolution, and contended that it had been effected to destroy the order of things which the Socialists were striving to re-establish under another name. He next cited the history of the United States, the only real democratic republic in existence, and showed what an insignificant part Socialism had acted in their revolution. He contended that the Revolution of February had been democratical and not Socialist.

M. Ledru-Rollin followed, and pleaded in favour of the right to labour, which had, he contended, been the constant pre-occupation of the members of the Convention, and which was formally inscribed in the report of Robespierre.

M. Duvergier de Hauranne opposed the amendment.

M. Crémieux observed that if he advocated the right to labour, it was because he considered it as a necessity of the Revolution of February. The hon. deputy observed that he must deplore the decision of the distinguished men who had been charged to frame the new Constitution, to rescind the right in question in consequence of the events of June. He contended that that right had been recognised by all the *bureaux* (no, no), and he had been delegated by his with the special mission of defending it before the Constitution Committee. M. Crémieux then examined the causes of the last Revolution, and contended that it had not been Socialist, but democratical and social. He disclaimed all personal participation in the overthrow of Louis Philippe, and admitted that, at noon, on the memorable 24th of February, he was not even dreaming of the Republic. This declaration was received by the Assembly with a shout of derisive laughter. M. Barthe succeeded M. Crémieux at the tribune.

WEDNESDAY.—The debate was resumed to-day at some length, in spite of an attempt by M. Deludre to bring the question to a division.

M. Armand de l'Ardeche, although denouncing Communist opinions, strongly advocated the necessity of inscribing the right to labour in the new Constitution.

M. Thiers, who followed, observed that the question before the Assembly was not a mere question of political economy, it was a social question. The honourable Deputy went on to expose the inanity of the Socialist doctrines, and to defend the rights of property, together with liberty and (of ?) competition, the bases on which society rested. Its principle was labour, without which man would be the most wretched of beings, and society itself plunged in misery. God and society told man, "Work, work, and you will receive the price of your labour. The produce of your toil shall be your patrimony and that of your children;" and man laboured to the end of his life with that consoling assurance. The prosperity of a country was to be judged by the more or less respect enjoyed by property. With respect to competition, M. Thiers maintained that it was not the people that suffered by it, and contended that the operative had been greatly benefited by the introduction of machinery, and the other improvements in industry. In the course of his long and eloquent oration, the speaker was constantly interrupted by the clamour of dissentient members; and having pronounced the word "factions," the greatest confusion ensued, and one of the Montagnards called him a Royalist. When silence was restored, M. Thiers resumed his discourse, and after enforcing his Conservative opinions by a mass of statistical and historical data, concluded by appealing to the justice and humanity of the Assembly not to inscribe the right to labour in the Constitution.

M. Considérant, who spoke next, maintained that the present society required to be reformed, and that it was the duty of the National Assembly to devote its entire solicitude to that desirable object. He was left speaking.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid of the 6th instant state that General Pavia had resigned the Government of Catalonia, in consequence of ill-health, and that he would be most probably succeeded by General Cordova. The Carlist force at present in arms against the Government in the province was estimated at 8000 or 9000 men.

Baron del Asilo, the Chargé d'Affaires of Denmark, had received letters from his Sovereign accrediting him as Minister Resident in Madrid, and had on the 7th presented his credentials to the Queen. Generals Cordova, Oribe, and Mata y Allos, were preparing to leave for Catalonia.

On the 6th an extraordinary courier, despatched from Paris by Messrs. Rothschild, brought to the Minister of Finance a sum of 4,000,000 reals in gold, the proceeds of a negotiation entered into between that house and M. Mon, relative to the quicksilver mines of Almaden.

Two other Generals, Galiano and Belestas, had been ordered to Catalonia. A decree of the Queen granted leave to General Figueras, Minister of War, to

the subject have, we are glad to see, been brought prominently under public notice by the "Lancashire Public School Association;" a body that exists amongst the densest population of the whole country, and that, consequently, has abundant opportunities of witnessing the insufficient results of the principle at present acted upon. Under its auspices has just been issued a series of "Reasons for exertion in the cause of general Secular Education." In the arguments of this document we entirely agree. We think its publication at the present time will be of some service in arousing the attention of the public on a matter that has slipped out of notice for a time, amid the whirl of revolutions and the clash of kingdoms. The following extract seems to us to state with much clearness and force the real secret of the insufficiency of the system which at present endangers society, and to point out the only true remedy:—

"The principle," says the Association, "on which the assistance of the State is at present given for educational purposes, is manifestly erroneous. It requires all recipients to raise a sum of money amongst themselves, proportionate to the aid received; so that to the rich and willing, where aid is not needed, much is given—while to the poor, who cannot, and to those who, not properly appreciating the value of education, will not subscribe (and consequently where aid is most necessary), nothing is given. Education is the best protector of property. To leave it entirely to voluntary effort, is to throw all the duties of property, as regards education, upon the benevolent; while those who are able, but unwilling to contribute, entirely escape. It is a policy similar to that which would disband all our police, take away the 'commission of the peace' from the magistrates, break up our sanitary committees and corporations, and leave our watching, paving, and cleansing to whomsoever chose to do them. It is so with regard to voluntarism in education. It will always be strongest where congregations are richest; i.e. where it is least needed: it will, for the most part, expend itself at home, while the poor and needy districts will be almost entirely neglected. Voluntarism also varies so much with the times,—failing in bad times of trade, or at the death of a rich and good man,—that it cannot be regularly depended on."

The Association is of opinion, for these reasons, that Education, to become universal and effective, must be systematic; that any system likely to be generally acceptable to the people must be free from doctrinal religious teaching, and removed from the direct control of Government; managed by local authorities popularly elected, and, as a consequence, supported by local rates, thereby securing the right of free admission to all, without religious distinction.

It dwells upon the necessity of establishing schools for infants; day schools for the young; evening schools for those who labour during the day, or whose education has been hitherto neglected; and industrial schools for those outcasts from our social system, who, in the absence of such means of improvement, are receiving a practical education in immorality and crime.

Great Britain has long been in advance of the world in the intelligence of her inhabitants; but there is some danger that she will fall behind, for the want of such a system as is here shadowed forth. Our Poor-Law declares that no child born within our realm shall die for want of food; and in this respect we are still an example to the nations. But we require an educational law equally stringent and universal in its application to meet the mental necessities of our age. The child that perishes physically entails no future burden upon us; but the child that only perishes intellectually, lives on, a curse to, and a disease upon society. As for the fear that, were a general system of secular instruction adopted by the State, religious teaching would fall into neglect or disuse, we hold it to be quite unfounded. The religious fervour of the people of this country may safely be trusted to do its appointed work. It will not labour upon a more unpromising field than at present, when it has a secularly instructed multitude upon whom to exert itself, and to whom to bear the glad tidings of the Gospel. Secular teaching is but a surer foundation for the solid edifice, that Religion will be but too happy to raise if left to her own untiring zeal and devotion.

Two years ago there seemed a prospect that this mighty question would be brought forward by one or the other, and supported by all the influence of the two great parties in the State. Commercial panic—the revolutions on the Continent—our falling finances, sedition in England, and rebellion in Ireland, have, however, combined to throw it in the background for a while; but its immense importance will cause it to become once more the question of our age. The difficulties that beset it may be great, but they are not considerable. They have been conquered elsewhere; and it would be strange indeed if the great British people should prove inadequate to the task which other nations have accomplished.

COURT-MARTIAL AT PARIS.

THE Illustration upon the preceding page shows the Court (*Conseil de Guerre*) now sitting in the Rue du Cherche-Midi, at Paris, to try "the insurgents of June." This military tribunal consists of seven judges—from the rank of non-commissioned officer to that of colonel, who is president of the court, and is seated at the middle of the raised table. The officers wear their brass collars; their shakos, helmets, &c. are placed upon the table and steps. Upon the floor before the table are three convicts, one seated; and behind them is the tribune of the counsel for the defence, who wear their robes and caps.

In a sort of tribune in the distance is seen standing the officer (a captain) filling the office of attorney-general, or public prosecutor; near him is a secretary, and beneath are gendarmes and sentries, seated; while the foreground is similarly occupied, with a sprinkling of reporters and witnesses. Facing the tribune, which is raised upon a platform, are grouped the insignia of the Republic; and in a second room, just seen between the two columns, are the persons who flock to hear these extraordinary trials.

THE POOR IN IRELAND.—The following statement of the prospects of the peasantry of the county of Mayo is extracted from a letter received from a most trustworthy writer, dated September 12, addressed to a friend in this metropolis:—"I regret to tell you that our prospects here are of the most gloomy description. The potatoes, of which there was a good breadth, have entirely failed. I examined numerous fields within the last week, and feel quite warranted in stating that at least three-fourths are gone, and that there will be scarcely a sound potato to be had in the course of a month. The out-door relief has altogether ceased; the people are now in a great measure thrown on their own resources. This, I think, is quite right; but in the course of a month or six weeks the mass of the population, which is at present reduced to permanent pauperism—at least one-third of the existing members—will be in a state fearful to contemplate—without food, fuel, clothing—without shelter, nor any visible prospect of being in any way able to help themselves; how can they? 100,000 human beings without land, cabins, employment, or support of any kind. In 1846 and 1847 the resources of former years kept them on; these means are all gone; and I therefore do not hesitate to say that we are far, far worse off than at any previous time. I look on the coming winter with fear."—*Standard*.

DIVING EXTRAORDINARY.—Holt, the diver, is at present engaged inspecting the moorings in the Tyne. He goes down daily, and traverses the bottom of the river, examining with all the minuteness of a person walking on shore the position of the chains and buoys. On Monday he came in contact with a log of mahogany opposite Whitehall Point. On being brought up it bore the date 1813, having been immersed 35 years.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—The Council of Administration of this institution have unanimously presented to Mr. Eames, the Secretary, an elegant silver salver, upon which the following inscription is engraved:—"Presented, on his marriage, to A. J. S. Eames, Esq., Secretary of the Royal Naval School, by the Council of Administration, in testimony of their approbation of his able and indefatigable exertions for the welfare of that institution, during a period of 17 years."

THE DEAD SEA.—Some months ago, a party was sent out by the United States Government to explore the Dead Sea. It appears that they have most satisfactorily completed their task, having been upon the sea in their boats, or encamped on its borders, for some two months, and their researches and estimates have been of the most thorough and interesting character. They have sounded the sea, in all its parts, to the depth of 600 fathoms, and found the bottom crystallised salt. The pestilential effects attributed to the waters turn out to be fabulous. Ducks were seen skimming over the surface, and partridges abounded along the shore. The party are at present visiting the most interesting places in the Holy Land.

proceed to Grenada, and appointed the Duke of Valencia President of the Council, to direct the affairs of the war department during his absence.

The Madrid journals of the 7th inst. announce the sailing from Cadiz, on the 2d, for the Philippine Islands, of the frigate *Manilla*, with 99 prisoners on board, viz. 12 officers, 33 sergeants, and 54 soldiers. Among the first was Don Narciso de la Escosura.

BELGIUM.

The *Moniteur Belge* announced at Brussels on the 11th that the Discount-office (*comptoir d'escompte*) is about to enlarge its sphere of operation, and to receive bills payable in any and every locality in Belgium at the usual rates.

The *comptoir d'escompte* has been established for times of difficulty, and it will be a great advantage to commerce, if, when bankers refuse to discount bills out of Brussels, they may be cashed at these institutions.

HOLLAND.

Holland has just escaped a serious political crisis by a fortunate arrangement of the important question of the Fundamental Pact, or "reform" bill. It was generally feared that the liberal provisions of this measure would be rejected by the Upper Chamber, whereas, on the contrary, that Assembly has accepted the 12 articles by majorities varying from 22 against 4 to 14 against 12 votes. Thus, all difficulties have disappeared, and the provincial states will assemble forthwith, for the purpose of electing the deputies, who are, in conjunction with the existing members of the second chamber, to form what is called "the double chamber," whose office it will be to vote the revision *en dernier ressort*. The attention of the public is naturally directed to the choice of the new members, on whom the ultimate fate of the measure will depend.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—The German National Assembly having, in their sitting of the 5th inst., resolved to suspend the execution of the military and other measures stipulated by the armistice which was concluded at Malmö on the 26th of August, 1848, the President of the Imperial Council of Ministers, and the body of the Imperial Ministers and the Under-Secretaries of State, have resigned their offices into the hands of the Regent, who has been pleased to accept their resignation.

The Regent has ordered Mr. Frederich Dahlmann, member of the German National Assembly, to form another Ministry.

One of the last public acts of the ex-Ministers was a decree, signed by the Archduke Regent, on the 2nd inst., and published on the 8th, in which the official forms are fixed under which the Regent and his Ministers are to communicate with each other, and with all German authorities. They are very simple.

An envoy has arrived at Frankfurt from the Provisional Government at Bucharest, in Wallachia, and has sent his credentials to Baron Gagern. The letter, which was read by the President, recommends M. Majoresko, and announces that he is sent to give every explanation that may be required with regard to the great political changes which have taken place in the Principalities on the Danube. Baron Gagern said that he would place this interesting document in the hands of the new Foreign Secretary as soon as he should be nominated.

M. Donelson, Ambassador of the United States at Berlin, in conformity with orders received from his Government, has opened official communications with the Provisional Executive of Germany.

Very considerable subscriptions are constantly made towards the German fleet, and no small sums arrive from Germans out of the country. An extraordinary donation was announced the other day:—"A hundred pounds or so from the German provinces of the Russian empire on the Baltic." It shows a good deal of courage on the part of those Germans, to send this patriotic remembrance from Russia.

The latest accounts from Frankfurt agree in the opinion, that, from the present feeling of the Deputies, it might be confidently expected that, at their next deliberation (on the 11th) on the armistice, they would agree to its ratification.

On the 9th, the following combination of the new Ministry was reported:—Baron Von Arnim, Foreign Affairs; Staudmann, Interior; Compes, Justice; Herrmann, Finance; and Duckwitz, Commerce.

PRUSSIA.

On the 7th instant, Ministers sustained a defeat in the National Assembly at Berlin. For some days previously, considerable excitement prevailed in the capital, and every hour brought forth a fresh host of placards and circulars issued by the liberal clubs and the liberal portion of the civic guard, and all levelled against Ministers, for refusing, after a month's delay, to carry out the decision of the Constituent Assembly respecting the intimation to those officers who acted contrary to the spirit of the new order of things, that it was a matter of honour on their part to withdraw from the army. All efforts to conciliate the ultra-Liberals on the subject failed; they would accept no other motion than that proposed by the veteran Stein, to the effect that it is the strict duty of Ministers to carry out the decision of the Constituent Assembly on the 9th of August, with the view of pacifying the country, and avoiding a rupture with the above Legislative body. While, therefore, military preparations were made to suppress any popular disturbances, the Civic Guard gave free expression to their discontent with the conduct of the Cabinet, particularly for having on the 5th instant induced the Assembly to vote for that clause of the Civic Guard Bill which declares that every member of that armed body shall be equipped, not (as solemnly promised by the King on the 19th of March, the day after the revolution) at the expense of the state, but at his own.

In this state of things the debate on Stein's motion was begun on the morning of the 7th, and, after a long and stormy debate, it was carried by a majority of 67. The announcement of the defeat of Ministers was received with tremendous cheers by the tens of thousands who were waiting outside to hear the result, and who, pending the debate, amused themselves by hanging the ministers in effigy. On the morning of the 8th Ministers sent in their resignation, which, however, had not been accepted by the King up to the 9th. M. Beckerath, at Frankfurt, had been sent for by the King, and it is said he would be commissioned to form a new Ministry. M. Grabow, President of the National Assembly, and MM. Robertus and Waldeck, were named as likely to be members of the new Cabinet. A great deal of excitement prevailed in Berlin during the whole of the 9th inst., in consequence of a report that the King would not accept the resignation of the Ministers.

AUSTRIA.

The *Wiener Zeitung*, the official organ of the Austrian Government, states that the negotiations for a peace with the King of Sardinia have as yet made little progress, and that the Austrian Government have resolved to proceed at once with the regeneration of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Deputies from the different provinces will, therefore, assemble at Verona to give their advice on the subject of the new constitution of the country, on the basis of the greatest liberty and a proper consideration of nationality. "The interior administration of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom," adds the *Wiener Zeitung*, "will be exclusively Italian."

All eyes were, however, fixed with more intensity upon Hungary than upon Italy. It was said that the Emperor had refused to sanction the Hungarian financial and military code, and that Deak and Batthyany were, therefore, on the point of giving in their resignation.

On the 6th inst. a deputation of the Hungarian Diet, consisting of 200 members, arrived at Vienna, to request a decisive and definite answer in regard to the policy which the Austrian Government intend to pursue in respect to Hungary and Croatia. The deputation was to wait upon the Emperor on the next day, to demand from him in person the answer to this important question.

The Emperor had fixed an audience to five of the members of the deputation.

HUNGARY.

The Hungarian Ministry, which had been rendered more feeble every day by Kossuth's politics, was now on the eve of its certain dissolution at the date of our latest accounts.

Prince Esterhazy had already sent in his resignation, and the other Ministers intended to follow his example.

The defeat of the Hungarians, at the Roman encampments, by the Croats, had been officially confirmed.

ITALIAN STATES.

LOMBARDY AND PIEMONTE.—It is stated that the Austrian Cabinet is divided in opinion as to three modes of arranging the Italian question. One party proposes the line of the Adige as the extreme frontier of the Italian provinces. The second, which is supported by the Central Government of Frankfurt, proposes the line of the Mincio. The third wishes to maintain the political union of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom with the Austrian Empire, whilst it is satisfied to secure it a national administration independent of the Central Government of Vienna. It is proposed by this party that a son of the Archduke Regnier, who was born at Milan, shall be placed at the head of the Lombardo-Venetian Government.

At Genoa, on the 3d, a grand dinner of 700 covers had been given by the officers of the National Guard to the officers of the line. The utmost harmony prevailed, and no disorder took place either within or without doors. The troops composing the garrison took on the same day the oath to the statute and the state, as prescribed by the late order of the day. M. de Boni, whose extraction by the police caused the late tumult, has returned to Genoa. The city was tranquil; but all the commoner classes were anxious that Genoa should become the port of Lombardy, and all sorts of sacrifices would be made to attain that object.

ROME.—Matters here are in a very unsettled state. To the political embarrassments of the Pope are added the penalty of the Treasury—an evil for which no immediate remedy appears at hand. An appeal to the faithful is said to have been proposed to his Holiness lately, but he said that that resource should only be essayed in *extremis*, and that he still had hopes that his children of Rome would enable him to obviate all his difficulties.

TUSCANY.—On the 2nd instant, at Leghorn, a popular insurrection again broke out. Proclamations had been issued prohibiting the meeting of clubs, but they were torn down by the people. "A conflict ensued between them and the police, the latter firing and killing several. The conflict then became general, and the troops were called out. Artillery was used, and grape fired amongst the people for upwards of two hours. Some of the troops then changed sides and fraternised with the people.

The conflict lasted all night and during the day of the 3rd. The troops were ultimately defeated by the people, and retired with the governor into the citadel, and the people appointed a Provisional Government. Further accounts, dated the 5th inst., say that the state of things is very bad. The Chambers are sitting in permanence. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has left for Pisa, where there are 7000 National Guards. Leghorn is threatened with pillage. The troops had been obliged to abandon the fortress, not having provisions or supplies of any

kind, and had fraternised with the insurgents. General Torres, their leader, is a Spaniard. Their avowed intention is to declare Leghorn a French town and free. M. Cipriani, the Government Commissioner, had escaped, and was in safety on board a French frigate.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—We have important advices from Messina to the 2nd instant. The expedition from Naples, by sea and land, had arrived on the opposite coast (Calabria), and about 2000 men, including one of the Swiss regiments, had already been sent across to reinforce the garrison of the citadel. Everything was, consequently, in confusion. Her Majesty's steam-ship *Gladiator* was the only English vessel in the port, and the foreign merchants had shipped a very large amount of specie on board of her. The other vessels were the French ship *Panama*, and a few merchant ships, one American, two Prussian, and two Danish; all of which latter had been taken up for goods and foreign residents. It was understood that a proclamation was to be issued by General Filangiere, the commander of the Neapolitan expedition, giving a few hours' notice before the commencement of the general attack, so as to enable neutrals to make their escape. The Neapolitan force amounts to 20,000 men. The accounts dated the 3rd represent that hostilities had begun. The Neapolitan troops had effected a landing at Messina, but had been subsequently repulsed by the Sicilians. A shell, fired from the Neapolitan squadron, had struck an English ship, and killed one of her crew. The Sicilian Government had despatched an envoy in an English vessel, to demand the assistance of the British forces.

SWITZERLAND.

On the 3rd inst. the Diet assembled at Berne for the purpose of declaring the acceptance of the Federal Constitution. It appears that 15½ cantons, with a population of 1,899,517, voted in its favour; against 5½ cantons, with a population of 177,656 souls, which were opposed to it. Tessino, with a population of 113,923 souls, has not yet voted on the question. The appointment and investiture of the State functionaries will take place in Berne in the course of the autumn. The National Council will consist of 111 members, thus distributed amongst the various cantons: viz. Berne, 20; Zurich, 12; Lucerne, 6; Uri, 1; Schwyz, 2; the Upper Valais, 1; Lower Valais, 1; Glaris, 1; Zug, 1; Friburg, 5; Soleure, 2; Basle (city), 1; Basle (canton), 2; Schaffhausen, 2; Appenzell on the Rhine, 2; Appenzell beyond the Rhine, 1; St. Gall, 8; the Grisons, 4; Aargau, 9; Thurgau, 4; Tessino, 6; Valais, 4; Neuchâtel, 3; Geneva, 3; and Vaud, 9.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The Schleswig-Holstein Assembly has sent a very detailed remonstrance against the armistice concluded between Denmark and Germany to the national Parliament at Frankfurt.

The infantry of the Hamburg contingent returned on the 9th to Hamburg from Schleswig.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Norwegian Storting has closed its session. In the official speech, read on the occasion of the prorogation, King Oscar I. declares that he has made unceasing efforts, in conjunction with all his allies, to maintain the general peace of Europe, and that his Majesty has not shrunk from any sacrifice, how great soever, that appeared likely in any way to promote the attainment of so desirable an object.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts to the 1st of July have reached us this week from the Cape. The news from beyond the northern frontier was again pacific, and expectations were entertained of the perfect success of the measures adopted by Sir H. Smith. The emigrant Boers in the district of Caledon's River had publicly disclaimed the proceedings of their countrymen, and called upon the Government for protection. The news respecting the decline of the influence of Pretorius, the steady opponent of British interests in South Africa, among his countrymen, and of his consequent retirement, is fully confirmed. He had abdicated his Commandant-Generalship, and retired to a private farm, under the Magdeales Berg. The abdication took place at a public meeting, held at Moor River, on the 18th of May; and Mr. Potgieter was, at the same meeting, chosen Commandant-General. The opposition to some of his views, on the part of Potgieter and Jan Kok—the latter declaring openly that he would never join any party of his countrymen in opposition to the British Government—is supposed to have been the immediate cause of his retirement. The real intentions of the Government were becoming better known among the Boers every day, and opening the eyes of the most prejudiced to the groundlessness of their suspicions, and the unreasonableness of their schemes of independence as a people. From British Caffraria reports are also favourable as to tranquillity and a ready disposition on the part of the people to be registered as resident British subjects. The people in some districts had begun to fence and clear land very extensively for summer crops. The reported murder of Captain Moutrey is contradicted.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—On Tuesday, notice was issued at the General Post-office, that a ship-letter mail for Gibraltar, Malta, and Constantinople, would be despatched by the steam-vessel *Secret*, Captain Miller, to sail from Liverpool on the 15th instant.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.—The revision of the lists of voters cannot (by the 6th Vict., cap. 18) be commenced before the 15th instant, and must be completed by the last day in October. The revising barristers, who were formerly paid ten guineas a day, now receive 200 guineas for the entire session, including their expenses.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF SHIPPING.—On Monday and Tuesday a fleet of 140 inward-bound vessels were reported as having arrived at Gravesend. Since Saturday, 400 merchant-vessels have arrived in the river and docks: the greatest activity is observable; hundreds of labourers, previously starving, being now fully employed discharging their cargoes.

SANITARY CONDITION OF NEWINGTON.—FEVER ENGENDERED BY STORE-DEALERS' PREMISES.—At an inquest held on Monday, before William Carter, Esq., the Coroner for East Surrey, at the Flying Horse Tavern, Walworth, touching the death of a child that had died suddenly, it was elicited from the evidence that a marine-store dealer, named James Evans, of No. 8, Cross-street, Newington, and his family, had been suffering from fever of a very malignant character, which, according to the opinion of several scientific gentlemen, had solely arisen from the noxious vapours issuing from old bones, grease, dirty rags, and other accumulated filth, which he allowed to be kept on his premises. One of the jury described the effluvia that came from the back premises as most noxious: unless immediate steps were taken to remedy the evil, the consequences would be frightful. He had seen putrid matter running out of the cracks in the back wall from the foul rubbish on the other side. Mr. Gannon, the surgeon, testified as to the present unhealthy condition of the place, which was very dirty and unwholesome. There was great danger to be apprehended, more especially to those residing on the premises. The Coroner remarked that he had no power to interfere in the subject before them, which was certainly of a highly important nature; but he should advise the inhabitants to communicate with the parochial officers, who he was sure would pay immediate attention to such a dangerous evil. The Health of Towns Bill, he believed, gave them every power to abate such a public nuisance; for, if the business referred to was of so noxious a description, it ought to be carried on in another place. The whole of the jury concurred in the remarks of the learned Coroner, and several of them undertook to wait upon the churchwardens of the parish on the subject.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.—On Monday, cautions were extensively circulated in Bethnal-green and Whitechapel, warning persons of the penalties incurred by keeping pigs near dwelling-houses. Such nuisances are very common in that locality. In the parish of St. Ann, Westminster, the inhabitants were publicly warned not to cast refuse or offal into the public street. At Leadenhall Market notice was issued that no raw or undressed hides would be allowed to be brought into, or remain in the market before or after the market days.

DINNER TO THE POLICE.—On Saturday evening last, a dinner was given at Bow-street police-station to the constables of the F division. A much larger sum than necessary had been collected for the entertainment given to the special constables of the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, and it was considered that the surplus could not be better applied than in providing a dinner for the police of the division, in acknowledgment of the extra duty which the force has on several occasions within the last few months undergone. The feast was of the most substantial kind—roast beef and plum-pudding *ad libitum*. Messrs. Frost and Denison, two loyal publicans, supplied ale and brandy gratuitously. The churchwardens, several of the other local authorities, and Mr. Pearce, the superintendent of the division, were present. The usual loyal toasts were enthusiastically responded to.

REMOVAL OF THE COLONNADE, REGENT'S QUADRANT.—On Monday, the removal of the Quadrant Colonnade commenced. The materials have been sold by private contract, it is said, for railway purposes. The cast-iron pillars, 145 in number, realised £2900. The total cost of this alteration is estimated at £3900, to be defrayed by the sale of the old materials, and by a rate on the inhabitants. The removal of the south side is to be first proceeded with.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.—Smithfield Market is about to be enlarged by the removal of the entire clump of buildings extending along the north-east side of Barbican to Charter-house-lane, including Fox and Knot-court, and the entire of Coles-buildings, the Bell Tavern, and the extensive premises attached. The Markets Committee has already obtained possession, and the demolition of the houses will commence early this week.

THE SEWERS IN ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.—On Tuesday a meeting of the churchwardens and other inhabitants of St. Saviour's was held in the vestry-room, for the purpose of taking into consideration (among other matters) a complaint from several of the inhabitants as to the increased nuisance arising from the sewers. Several speakers complained bitterly of the vile smells now prevalent in the locality, after which Mr. Sutton moved the following resolution:—"That the immediate attention of the new Sewer Commissioners be called to the nuisance arising from the gullies and sewers, whereby the inhabitants living in many parts of the parish are deprived of the beneficial occupation of their premises, and the advantage of a thoroughfare in the street is suspended, and that they be requested to take such steps as will remedy the evil complained of." Mr. Benjamin having seconded the resolution, it was carried unanimously.

FATAL FIRE IN ST. KATHERINE'S DOCKS.—Shortly before midnight on Monday, a fire, attended with great loss of property, happened on board the *Teazer* schooner, lying in St. Katherine's Docks. It originated in the fore-castle of the vessel, and on the alarm every assistance was rendered by the dock watchmen. Engines were sent for and arrived in rapid succession; but, through the very valuable assistance rendered at its outbreak, the fire was confined to the fore-part of the ship. One of the crew, the only one on board, was discovered lifeless after the fire was extinguished, having, it is supposed, fallen asleep in his berth. The origin of the fire is unknown.

HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.—Deaths in the week ending Saturday last:—Males, 526; females, 494; total, 1020. Births in the week:—Males, 688; females, 649; total, 1337.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

In our Journal of last week, we chronicled the departure of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and their suites, for Scotland; and detailed the Royal embarkation at Woolwich, with the progress of the Royal squadron, as far as Mundesley, on Wednesday, at half-past five a.m. We give, however, some additional particulars of this portion of the progress.

Her Majesty's yacht did not bring up at the Nore, as announced; but, it being a starlight night, continued her course out to sea at full speed, leaving far behind her the fleet of steamers forming the Royal squadron.

A nocturnal *fête* had been prepared at Sheerness to receive the Royal yacht: the guns were loaded on the battery, and artillerymen stationed to fire them; here they remained from seven to twelve o'clock; and next morning (Wednesday) it was ascertained that the *Victoria* and *Albert*, with the squadron, had passed by as early as eight o'clock on the preceding (Tuesday) evening; and, through some omission on board one of the steamers of the squadron, the signal was not given.

The inhabitants of Harwich, Orfordness, Aldborough, Lowestoff, and Yarmouth were similarly disappointed; for a belief that her Majesty's yacht would lay to at the Nore, and pass along the coast in the course of the forenoon, caused thousands to congregate along the beach, and a great demonstration was intended. The Royal yacht, however, passed Harwich at eleven o'clock at night, Lowestoff at two o'clock, and Yarmouth shortly before three o'clock, a.m.

At daybreak, on Wednesday morning, the *Victoria* and *Albert* passed the Coast-guard station at Hapfissburg (twenty miles to the northward of Yarmouth). She was about five miles from the coast. The Royal squadron was steaming at the rate of fully ten miles an hour.

The keeper of the Cromer Lighthouse described the approach of the Royal squadron from the southward, between six and seven o'clock on Wednesday morning. Her Majesty's yacht, with the other steamers, was about nine or ten miles off the coast, proceeding to the north very fast. The weather was beautifully fine.

On Wednesday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, the Royal yacht crossed the Boston Deep. At four in the afternoon, Flamborough Head was reached. The cliffs, in parts, were lined with visitors.

Here the Royal yacht was met by a sloop of war of the French Government, whose commander fired a salute, hoisted the English colours above those of the French, and the crew manned the yards. Her Majesty was on deck, and graciously acknowledged the compliment paid by the French crew.

At this point of the coast, too, numerous vessels passed close by the Royal yacht, the crews of which loudly cheered the Royal voyagers.

The Royal squadron was abreast of Scarborough at about six o'clock, close in shore, which was crowded with spectators. The General Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship *London Merchant*, Captain Stranack, from Newcastle, met the *Victoria* and *Albert* off this part of the coast. She went close by the Royal yacht, and her numerous passengers loudly cheered her as she steamed past. Between seven and eight o'clock the squadron passed off Seaham. At eleven o'clock on Wednesday night the steamers were seen by the *London* (Dundee) steam-ship, Captain Ewing, outside the Fern Islands. Although dark, it was a fine night, the wind blowing from the west, and the course of the squadron almost due north. The Fern Islands from Woolwich are about 400 miles; and some idea may be formed of the speed of the yacht, when it is stated that she accomplished that distance in 30 hours.

On Thursday, before daybreak, the coast-guard at Montrose observed the approach of her Majesty's yacht, having apparently taken the outside passage of the Bell Rock Lighthouse.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT ABERDEEN.

The Royal yacht left Woolwich at 20 minutes before 5 o'clock on Tuesday—the Nore at or about 9 o'clock the same evening, and reached Aberdeen at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, thus performing the whole distance in 39½ hours, and the run from the Nore in 35 hours. It was not expected, nor we believe intended, to arrive at Aberdeen till the evening tide; and with the view of passing any little time it was thought there would be to spare, it was proposed to lie to at the Nore. Previously, however, Captain Cargill having heard that ten knots an hour was the sailing capability of the vessel, satisfied the officer in command that, at such a rate, there would hardly be any time to spare, and asked what should be done? He was told in reply, that he was pilot, and was just to advise as he thought proper; and with this authority, and under the impression that ten miles an hour was the yacht's utmost speed, he gave orders to go ahead, and thus made out Aberdeen twelve hours too soon.

The yacht was not observed till she was within a quarter of a mile of the Girdleness, and she steamed right into Aberdeen harbour without the smallest delay. Fortunately, Mr. Abernethy happened to be at the dock, letting a vessel through the lock. To his astonishment, he recognised the Royal yacht making directly for the lock, which was instantly cleared, and the vessel passed through. The yacht hauled up at the wooden Jetty about nine o'clock, where the Lord Provost and other magistrates had for some time been in waiting. For a considerable time the most conflicting rumours and the utmost excitement prevailed, the city bells having been set a-ringing, and flags hoisted in every quarter. The number of visitors to the dock rapidly increased, though no one was as yet in possession of a single fact further than that the Royal yacht was in the harbour. The Provost and a deputation from the magistrates waited on her Majesty, on board of the Royal yacht, at half-past nine o'clock, for the purpose of ascertaining her Majesty's intentions with respect to her landing, as also with respect to her Majesty's receiving the loyal and dutiful address of the magistrates and citizens. Through Sir George Grey, her Majesty was graciously pleased to intimate that she would inform them in an hour as to her intentions. The deputation accordingly waited on her Majesty at half-past ten, when they were informed that it was the Royal pleasure to land at half-past eight on the following morning, and that her Majesty would be prepared to receive the address at the hands of the magistrates at half-past one o'clock. Meanwhile, an immense concourse of people assembled to view the Royal yacht.

PRESENTATION OF THE LOYAL ADDRESS, &c.

At half-past one the Lord Provost and magistrates drove down from the Town House to the Royal yacht, for the purpose of presenting a loyal address to her Majesty and the freedom of the city to her Royal Consort. A deputation from the Senatus of Marischal College was also in attendance for the purpose of presenting an address. Shortly after the arrival of the deputations Prince Albert appeared on the quarter-deck, and her Majesty immediately followed. The Lord Provost and magistrates immediately advanced, when the Lord Provost was introduced to her Majesty by Sir George Grey, and presented the address, which her Majesty graciously received, expressing her happiness at having arrived in Aberdeen. The Lord Provost then had the honour of kissing the Royal hand; and Sir George Grey introduced to her Majesty the city bailies, who were very courteously received; the vast assemblage in front, which, by this time, must have numbered 5000 or 6000, cheering tremendously.

The Lord Provost then placed the keys of the city at her Majesty's disposal, when she was graciously pleased to desire him to retain them.

The Lord Provost then, turning to Prince Albert, presented his Royal Highness with the freedom of the city of Aberdeen; the Prince expressed his appreciation of the privilege, and handed the document to Sir George Grey. The magistrates then withdrew, and a deputation from the Senatus of Marischal College presented an address from the University, which the Queen most graciously received.

Three cheers were now given for her Majesty, who repeatedly bowed and smiled to the spectators. A loud and hearty cheer was then given for his Royal Highness Prince Albert, which was courteously acknowledged. Cheers were then given for the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, who were both with their Royal parents on deck. Her Majesty, observing the interest which was taken in the Royal children by the spectators, with much kindness led them forward to the bulwarks of the yacht, where they were seen by all; which was the signal for a renewal of the enthusiastic plaudits.

The Queen, during the ceremony, was attired very plainly, in a greyish-coloured dress, a beautiful Paisley shawl, and a black and white straw bonnet, of a large pattern. The Prince of Wales was dressed as a sailor.

After having thus kindly gratified the loyal curiosity of the citizens, her Majesty and the rest of the Royal family withdrew from the upper deck, amidst reiterated cheering.

VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT TO THE CITY.

At a quarter before three o'clock, Prince Albert again appeared on deck with the Royal children, and her Majesty soon followed, amidst loud huzzas. After conversing with Sir George Grey, the Prince shook hands with her Majesty, and descended the platform along with Sir George Grey, Sir James Clark, the Hon. Captain Gordon, the whole party taking their places in a barouche, and driving off for Old Aberdeen.

The distinguished party halted at King's College, where Lord Aberdeen, as Chancellor of the University, and the Professors, were in waiting to receive him at the entrance of that venerable edifice. His Royal Highness was introduced by Lord Aberdeen to the Professors and to the Provost and magistrates of Old Aberdeen. The Prince then proceeded to the College Hall, where Lord Aberdeen read an address from the Senatus to his Royal Highness; and Provost Nicol presented an address from the magistrates of Old Aberdeen.

Both addresses were received very courteously, and his Royal Highness immediately proceeded to visit the library and chapel of the College. He then walked from King's College to the old Cathedral, and was received at the church by the Rev. Mr. Smith, the parish minister, who conducted him through the edifice.

His Royal Highness and party then returned to New Aberdeen, and proceeded to Marischal College by the Chantry, King-street, and Queen-street. On arriving at the College, the Prince was received by Sir Michael Bruce and the Professors, and Sir Michael read and presented an address. The Professors were then introduced to his Royal Highness, in company with whom he entered the library and museum of the College, and afterwards to the observatory.

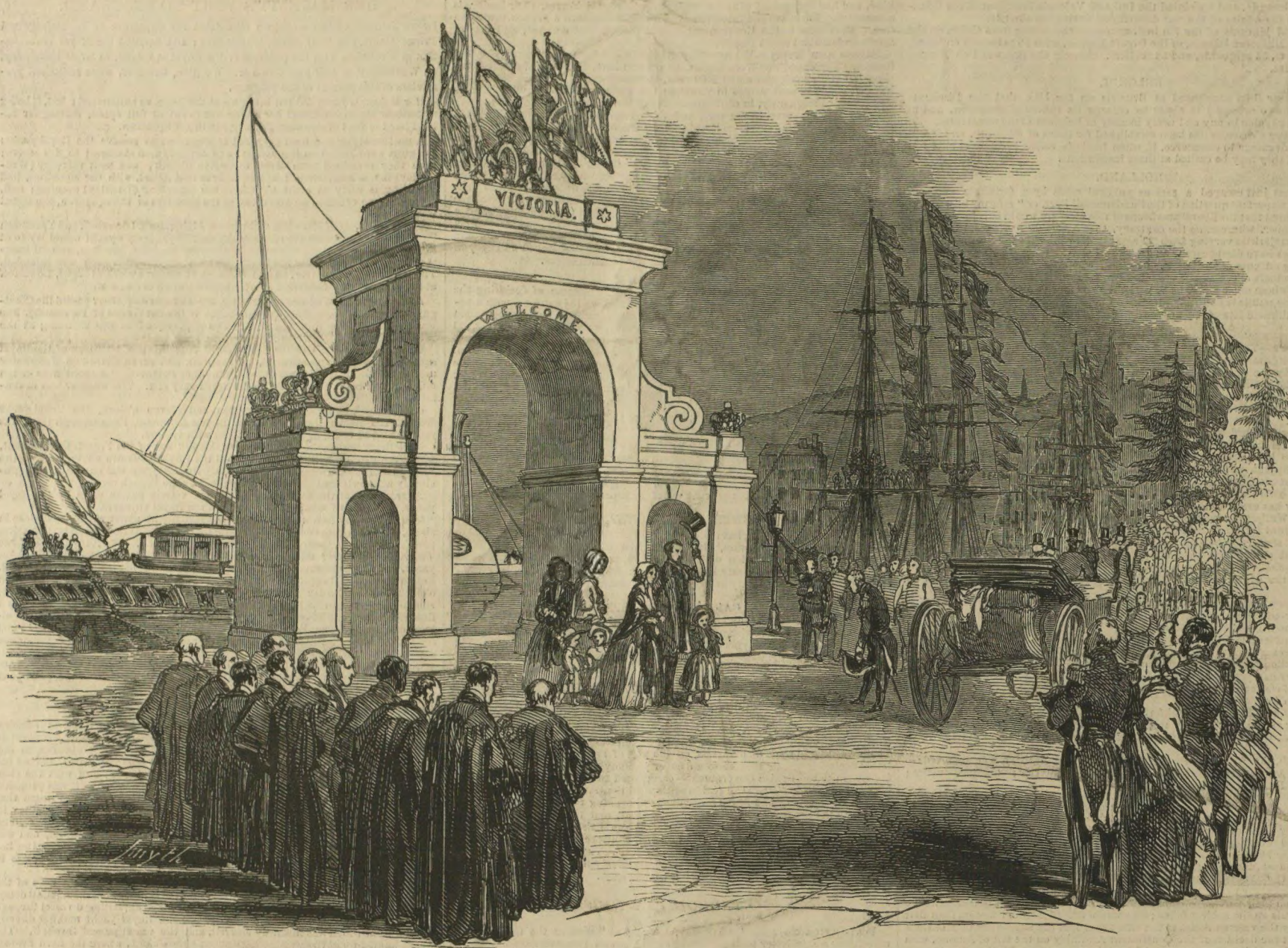
The Prince next visited Messrs. Donald and Leslie's polished granite works, over which he was conducted by Mr. McDonald; and at about half-past five his Royal Highness returned to the Royal yacht.

In the course of the morning her Majesty walked for a couple of hours on deck, in a cottage bonnet and light tartan shawl; and, on being recognised, the Queen was loudly cheered.

In the evening the seamen belonging to the Royal squadron were permitted to amuse themselves on the fore-quarter of the yacht; and, later, a number of the seamen were asked aft to the quarter-deck, where they sang several glees, finishing with "God Save the Queen." Her Majesty and the Prince were both present, and seemed to enjoy the scene.

At eight o'clock, her Majesty received the Principal and Professors of King's

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.



THE QUEEN LANDING AT ABERDEEN.

College in the saloon of the Royal yacht. They were accompanied by the Earl of Aberdeen, their Chancellor, and were severally introduced by his Lordship to her Majesty. The Queen then received the Provost and magistrates of Old Aberdeen, who were also severally introduced by the Earl of Aberdeen. The freedom of Old Aberdeen has been conferred on Prince Albert, by the magistrates of Old Aberdeen, and the degree LL.D. by the Senatus of King's College.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE LANDING.

In the immediate vicinity of the landing-place, the arrangements were also conducted admirably by Mr. Abernethy. The quay opposite to the landing-place was floored and covered with crimson cloth, over a space of about forty feet square, around which walked sentries of the 93rd Highlanders. The grand stand in front was filled by nearly 1500 respectfully dressed persons, and the crowd on each side of the line fenced in for the Royal progress was very dense. In the open space, between the grand stand and the Royal landing-place, were a number of the clergymen of the city, in their robes. A number of the principal citizens were also admitted. About half-past seven o'clock the boys of the Grammar School marched down the quay, under Dr. Melvin, displaying two white silk flags, with city arms emblazoned, and two Union Jacks. They took up a position along the inside of the Royal route from the triumphal arch westward to the Canal bridge. The boys of Gordon's Hospital followed, with two flags, and took up their position from the Canal bridge westward. Sheriff Watson's Female Industrial School, the Boys' Hospital, and other educational institutions, followed in succession; and the effect produced by this arrangement was particularly pleasing. The Gordon's Hospital boys' band marched up to the triumphal arch, and played "God Save the Queen," as a duet, in a very creditable manner.

drills of the arch, at either side, are the letters "V. and A." Round the architrave, the word "WELCOME" is formed, also in raised gilt letters; and on the key-stones of the side arches is a raised monogram, of the initials V. and A.

Immediately upon her Majesty's stepping ashore, the Royal standard was hauled down from the mainmast of the Royal yacht, and the union jack substituted; a Royal salute was fired from a battery on the Inches; the city bells were set a-ringing; and the seamen on board of her Majesty's yacht and the *Virago* gave three rounds of hearty cheers, which were responded to from the shore, and from the vessels in the harbour, with the utmost enthusiasm.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Royal children, having taken their seats in the Royal carriage, the *cortège* moved off in the following order: The Sheriff of the County, the M.P. for the city, in his own carriage; the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and the other city officials, in three carriages, the one containing the Lord Provost being last; the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the three Royal children, in the Royal carriage; followed by several of the Professors and Clergymen, in their ministerial habiliments, on foot; then, a carriage containing Lord Aberdeen, in military uniform; Admiral Gordon, M.P. for the county, in naval uniform; Mr. Grant, of Monymusk, Convener of the county, in military uniform; and Captain the Hon. A. Gordon: then came the carriage which contained the Countess of Gainsborough, and Viscountess Canning, &c. The carriages which followed were occupied by Sir George Grey, Sir James Clark, and others in attendance upon the Royal party. In passing along the quay the scene was extremely brilliant: the whole of the vessels in the harbour were decorated profusely with flags, some single ships displaying scores;



"THE AULD BALGOUNIE BRIG."

The extreme height of the centre portion to the top of the parapet is 37 feet from the ground; the whole is painted in imitation of granite.

THE LANDING.

At a minute or two before half-past 8, her Majesty and Prince Albert made their appearance in the round-house, and walked out to the quarter-deck in company with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, and his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, when the Royal party were received with a loud and continued cheer from the multitude.

Her Majesty was received on the quarter-deck by Lord Aberdeen, Lieutenant of the county, and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence. Sir George Grey and Captain the Hon. Alex. Gordon were also on deck, as were also the Ladies in Waiting (the Countess of Gainsborough and Viscountess Canning).

Exactly at half-past eight, the Queen stepped from the yacht, down the gangway, to the platform—her Majesty being conducted down-stairs by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence. Her Majesty led by the hand the Princess Royal; and was followed by Prince Albert, who led in his right hand Prince Alfred, the Prince of Wales holding his brother's left hand. Lord Aberdeen and Lord Fitzclarence accompanied the Royal party to their carriage. Sir George Grey, the Ladies and Equerries in Waiting, &c., followed.



KING'S COLLEGE.

About eight o'clock, a guard of honour of the 93rd Regiment arrived, preceded by two pipers, and drew up opposite the triumphal arch, and immediately in front of the grand stand. The magistrates followed soon after on foot, their empty official carriages coming after them. Captain Fordyce, M.P. for the city, also arrived at this time, dressed in the uniform of a naval commander. The authorities and professors of King's College and those of Marischal College followed, and were succeeded by Lord Aberdeen's carriage, which contained his Lordship and Mr. Grant, of Monymusk (the Lord-Lieutenant and Convener of the county), Admiral Gordon, and the Hon. Captain Alex. Gordon. The clergymen and gentlemen who had arrived within the open space now formed into line, on either side of the landing platform, and the Royal carriage drew up in front of the platform. At half-past eight the sailors on board the Royal yacht were drawn up in a double line along the paddle-box. The yards of the *Virago*, which was lying at a short distance astern, were fully manned; and, in fact, the masts and yards of all the vessels in harbour, in the vicinity of the North-quay, were crowded with human beings.

The grand feature in the preparations was, however, a large triumphal arch, immediately opposite the landing-place. This arch is in plain, massive, Roman style, with three entrances. The centre is finished, above the arch, with a bold cornice and parapet, surmounted by the Royal Arms, flags, &c. On the top of the extreme piers, at each side, is a large crown, and from the cornice over the centre arch hang festoons, carved in wood, with much spirit, by Mr. Hellyer. On the parapet, in raised gilt letters, is the word "VICTORIA," and on the span-



MARISCHAL COLLEGE.



THE CATHEDRAL.

while on many of the houses along the quay huge union jacks and other flags had been erected. The pensioners lined the south end of Marischal-street; and when her Majesty turned up that street, they formed in immediately behind the Royal carriage, in two single files, in which order they followed her Majesty to Holburn. The houses in Marischal-street displayed many beautiful flags, and every window was crowded with beauty and fashion. The most hearty and enthusiastic plaudits resounded on all sides. The progress along Union-street was very grand. Flags and banners were suspended in large numbers, and the aspect of the street, when viewed from one end, was magnificent. On arriving at the confines of the city at Holburn, the magistrates and the other city officials drew aside.

Her Majesty, on passing, was graciously pleased to recognise the civic authorities, courteously bowing to them as they passed on. The Queen then passed on. The magistrates, immediately returned to town in their carriages, as did also the pensioners and special constables.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS TO BALMORAL.

After the magistrates of Aberdeen left the Royal party on the confines of that city, the Royal carriages proceeded along the Deeside-road; the first object of attention being the triumphal arch at Cuparston, where an immense crowd received her Majesty with loud cheering.

The arch consisted of three divisions—a large centre one, and two smaller side ones. On the summit was an imperial crown, tastefully executed in flowers, and at the two sides large Scots thistles. Throughout, the arch was a rich mass of flowers and evergreens, and the whole had a very fine effect.

At the Cults arch the families of the neighbouring proprietors and gentry had

THE ROYAL PROGRESS TO BALMORAL.



ARCH AT CUPARSTOWN, NEAR ABERDEEN.

met; and when her Majesty passed the whole party adjourned to the front of Mr. Shirra Gibb's house, drank a glass of wine in honour of the occasion, and afterwards adjourned to Corbie Tap, or Morque, to a hearty breakfast with the laird.

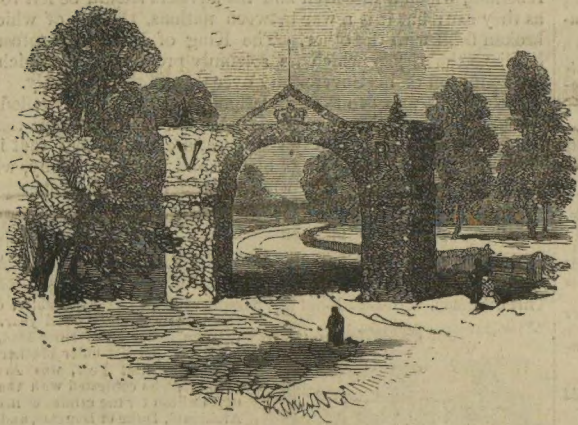
At Murtle, opposite the gate, was raised an arch of tasteful design, formed of two large pine trees, between which were suspended wreaths of evergreens, surmounted by a crown composed of natural flowers, beneath which were the Royal initials, V. A. Here her Majesty was pleased to stop, and receive fruit and flowers for the Royal children, from the Misses Thurburn, of that place.

The next arch was below Culter House; it was of massive proportions, and composed of evergreens, variegated with dahlias.

At Drum was an arch of Gothic design, consisting of two castellated towers, and thus forming a large arch, spanning the carriage-way, with one on each side over the footpath.

At Park was a pretty sylvan and floral structure, of Eastern design, with "Victoria and Albert" inscribed in gold, and bordered with flowers.

At Crathes was a fine arch, of light and elegant design, with pilasters wrought with evergreens and flowers, and its pediment surmounted with a large crown;



ARCH AT PETER CULTER.

and a banner, stretched just above the archway, bore "Mearns hails its Queen."

At Banchory the demonstrations were numerous and tasteful. At the entrance to the village was erected a triumphal arch of gigantic dimensions, composed entirely of heather, and surmounted by a figure of the British Crown, six feet high, by five and a half wide, formed of dahlias and other flowers. The centre arch, and also the two side ones, were wreathed round with bouquets of flowers, and surmounted with two large banners, bearing inscriptions. At the west end of the village stood another triumphal arch, composed of evergreens and flowers, and surmounted by Princes' Feathers, Union Jacks, and two banners. In front of the Burnett Arms Inn, where the Royal party changed horses, and on both sides of the street, spacious hustings were erected for the accommo-



ARCH AT CRATHES.

dation of the gentry of the county. At the distance of about one hundred yards above the village an arch was erected by Mr. Skene, a farmer, Kinsale. It consisted entirely of oats, barley, and wheat, so neatly arranged that the ears only were visible, and bore the motto "Peace and Plenty."

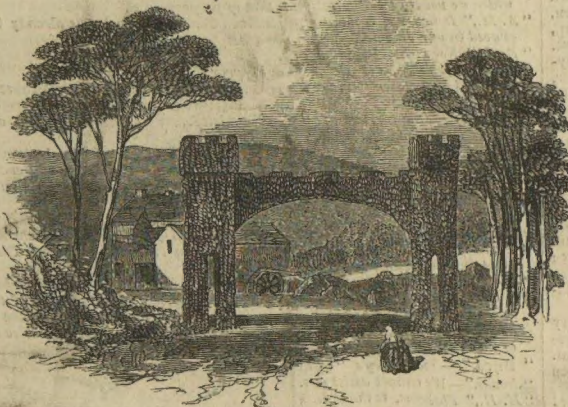
About a mile and a half above the village, and close by the porter's lodge of Inchmarlo, another triumphal arch was erected, covered with heath, inlaid with moss, and festooned with flowers; and at the distance of about a mile further onward, and in full view of the mansion of Blackhall, stood another triumphal arch, erected under the auspices of H. Ross, Esq. This arch was composed entirely of stags' heads with splendid antlers. At each side of the arch was a pedestal, surmounted by two of the sons of H. Ross, Esq., in full Highland costume, and holding each a hound by the collar, and at the bottom of the pedestals were two Highlanders in their native garb, bearing a flagstaff and banner. Prince Albert, in passing Mr. Ross's arch of stags' heads, was heard to say, "What a beautiful display!" Early in the day a large concourse of spectators, numbering from four to five thousand, assembled in the village, to wait the arrival of the Royal party. Nothing could surpass the order and propriety manifested by this large assemblage.

At about a quarter to eleven o'clock, the Royal carriage, containing her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the three Royal children, drove up, and stopped in front of the inn. Sir George Grey then introduced Sir Thomas Burnett, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, to the Queen and Prince Albert, and Sir Thomas presented a loyal address from the nobility and gentry, which was most graciously

received. The Queen thanked Sir Thomas Burnett for the reception, and expressed herself very much struck with the beautiful scenery of the district.

After remaining in the village about 12 minutes, and changing horses, the Royal cortege moved on amidst the acclamations of the assembled multitude.

At Potarch Bridge a large Gothic arch was thrown across the road: it was composed of evergreens, moss, and heather, and surmounted by a crown of



ARCH AT DRUM.

flowers and banners, inscribed "V. and A.," and "Welcome, Queen of the Highland Home."

At Aboyne the Royal party arrived at 12 o'clock, and alighted to lunch, Lady Aboyne attending on her Majesty. An elegant foot-cloth, of Gordon tartan, had been prepared for her Majesty to walk on from her carriage to the inn. Immediately after the lunch, the cortege left for Ballater.

Ballater was reached at half-past 1, where their approach was announced by the booming of cannon on the height of Cairndarroch. An immense assemblage of the inhabitants and summer residents and neighbouring gentry were dressed in full Highland costume. They attracted the attention of the Queen, and Prince Albert beckoned one of the clansmen to the side of the carriage, and questioned him as to the sept he belonged to: several gentlemen had, also, the honour of paying their respects to the Prince.

As soon as the horses were changed, the Royal carriages set off at a rapid pace, crossing the bridge, and taking the south side of the river; and, notwithstanding the uneven nature of the ground, the journey of nine or ten miles was performed in little more than an hour, bringing her Majesty to Balmoral about a quarter to three o'clock. At Crathie, about a mile and a half on this side of Balmoral, the last public demonstration took place. There was an arch, and in large letters the phrase, "Welcome to your Highland home, Victoria and Albert." At Balmoral itself there was nothing like decoration. Indeed, beyond Crathie there was little interruption of the wonted solitude of the place. In the course of twenty minutes after the arrival of her Majesty, the detachment of the 93d Highlanders who were to receive her Majesty were on their way to their present headquarters, the old Castle of Braemar; and, beyond the servants and a few London policemen, to warn off over-inquisitive intruders, there was nobody left to disturb the privacy which the Royal party wish to enjoy. The seclusion at Balmoral is the better secured, that all the Deeside traffic is on the other bank of the river.

This week we have engraved several of the arches raised upon this very interesting occasion. Next week, we shall present our subscribers with a few other commemorations of the Royal Visit, which were raised between Banchory and Balmoral.

In the *Aberdeen Herald*, whence the preceding descriptive details have been condensed, the "Sporting Prospects" of the Royal Visit were thus glanced at:—"It being one of the objects of her Majesty, in taking a Highland residence, to



ARCH AT MURTLE.

afford Prince Albert an opportunity of showing his dexterity in the sporting line, Balmoral has been well chosen. Having had an opportunity of traversing his Royal Highness's beat, we should say, that, as regards grouse, the prospect is not very favourable, and we ground our opinion on the number of barren birds we encountered. If the ptarmigan are not wild, good sport may be expected amongst the crags, near the summit of Lochnagar; but, if the weather 'breaks,' he will have some difficulty and delay in following them from cliff to cliff. The deer will, no doubt, be 'driven,' so sport in that way may be expected; but there is no doubt that his Royal Highness will have access to better beats, such as the Invercauld and Mar Forests. One of the best grouse shootings, viz. the Moss of Monaltrie, is not far distant. The only dog about the place is the late Sir Robert Gordon's favourite deer-hound 'Danger,' and we could answer for him doing his duty."

HER MAJESTY AT BALMORAL.

FRIDAY.

The Queen appeared to be in excellent spirits on her reaching Balmoral. In the course of the afternoon, her Majesty not only inspected the Castle, but walked through the grounds, and ascended the Craig of Balmoral—the hill immediately over the Castle—from whence she obtained a fine view of the wild valley, all the way to the Pass of Ballater. A winding walk has lately been made to a point on the northern side of the hill, from which the prospect is most comprehensive and imposing. Below lies a deep wooded valley within an amphitheatre of hills; and from thence the eye wanders over a scene of wild magnificence, in parts of great beauty.

When night set in, a pile of fuel, which the Invercauld tenantry had erected on Craig Lin, was kindled, and shed a bright glare down upon the Castle; while



ARCH AT PARK.

the grotesque figures of about one hundred men, dancing round the fire, added to the wildness of the nocturnal welcome.

At Crathie there was a display of fireworks given by one of the proprietors of the Loch-na-gar distillery, Mr. Begg, of Aberdeen, who also kindly invited the young folks of the district to a ball. In the course of the evening the health of her Majesty was drunk with enthusiasm, as well as the healths of Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal family.

The Royal dinner party this evening included her Majesty and the Prince, the Countess of Gainsborough, Viscountess Canning, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, the Hon. Captain Gordon, Mr. Anson, and Sir James Clerk.

SATURDAY.

"To-day"—says the *Balmoral Correspondent*, a journal published at Aberdeen pour l'occasion—"the weather was somewhat threatening;" but the clouds cleared from off the hills, and their rugged fronts were clothed in sunshine.



ARCH NEAR BLACKHALL.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 17.—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 18.—George I. and II. landed.
 TUESDAY, 19.—The Moon enters her last quarter at 9h. 58m. P.M.
 WEDNESDAY, 20.—Ember Week. The Sun rises at 5h. 44m., and sets at 6h. 2m.
 THURSDAY, 21.—St. Matthew.
 FRIDAY, 22.—Autumn quarter begins. Autumnal Equinox.
 SATURDAY, 23.—The length of the day is 12h. 6m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 23.													
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday							
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 30	4 50	5 15	5 40	6 0	6 25	6 55	7 25	8 0	8 40	9 25	10 10	10 50	11 30

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Louisa."—See "Blasie's Art of Dancing."
 "Lines from Deeds."—We have not room.
 "A Young Artist."—Write to the Secretary of the Society.
 "R. M. M."—The St. Michael's Schools, independent of the basement story (engraved in our Journal of last week), cost £2000 building.
 "J. C. M."—Fleming and Tibbitts's "Grand Dictionnaire Français-Anglais et Anglais-Français," and Riddle's "Latin Dictionary."
 "Alpha." Fulham.—The law forbidding the marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister has not been repealed. Our Correspondent had better provide himself with the pamphlets published upon the subject, to understand its present position.
 "W. B." Plymouth.—The announcement would be subject to advertisement duty.
 "R. S." Dublin.—We do not know of any memoir of Madame Grist published per se.
 "T. D." Birr.—The Mechanics' Magazine Office is at No. 166, Fleet-street.
 "Scholasticus." Dublin.—Certainly not.
 "A. H. J."—Apply for the List of Governors, &c., at the Counting-house, Christ's Hospital, Newgate-street.
 "A Subscriber." Beamster.—No.
 "Titus." Hastings.—Apply, with the Bible, to Mr. Lumley, bookseller, No. 56, Chancery-lane.
 "Vulture."—The patronage of the Royal Navy is lodged principally with the First Lord of the Admiralty.
 "Subscriber, W."—should advertise the Napoleon relic.
 "A Subscriber." Amwell.—Apply at the Savings Bank of your own district.
 "Pott."—The "History of Wood Engraving" has been beautifully reprinted from our Journal, and published at 10s.
 "H. M."—Boulogne, is thanked.
 "J. R." Newport.—We have not room.
 "R. E. B."—The song in question may be had, by order, of any music-seller.
 "W. H. B." Liverpool, has a vote for each county in which his property is situated.
 "W. S. W. E."—Sme's "Electro-Metallurgy" is published at 10s. 6d.
 "Juvenis."—Apply at Watkins and Hill's, Charing-Cross. The usual sense in which we use the word prestige is that of prepossession.
 "A. M."—Doncaster, is thanked. Hucknall Torkard Church has already been engraved in our Journal.
 "R. G." Norwich.—Regent's Park.
 "A. S."—Kenfreeshire, is altogether in error.
 "A Bristol Subscriber" and "La Tricoteuse."—We cannot take cognizance of such matters.
 "X. X. X."—Our correspondent must be misinformed. There never was an Earl-dom of De Wilton.
 "An Old and Feeble Subscriber."—By consulting Burke's "General Armory," the arms and crest may be discovered; or by referring to the College of Heralds.
 "A. B. C."—An application to some of the officers of the Court of Chancery might elicit the information desired.
 "M. G. F."—We do not know what motto is borne by the Bretons, of Berks and Northampton. A reference to the exemplification of arms granted to the Rev. John Symonds, on his taking the name of Breton, in 1783, would show. That document may be consulted at the Herald's Office.
 "J. V. H."—Try Bull, Son, and Co., 86, Cheapside, or Thomas, on Cornhill.
 "A Constant Reader."—The simple interest only would be paid; and, if the dividends remain unclaimed for several years, they are transferred to the Government, who will pay them only after having received the most conclusive evidence of the right of the parties applying to receive the amount.
 "Byrra."—See Darley's "System of Popular Algebra."
 "James."—We cannot assist you.
 "H. H."—Pleistow, is thanked.
 "W. W. H."—Apply to Messrs. Allen and Co., or Mr. Madden, booksellers, Leadenhall-street.
 "C. L." Shrewsbury.—See a "Catechism of Phrenology," published by M'Phun, Glasgow.
 "R. J. O."—Refer to our Journal.
 "R. W."—Agnes Sorel was the reputed mistress of Charles VII. of France. She died A.D. 1450, and all contemporaries agree in commendation of her loveliness and intellectual powers.
 "Sagittarius."—See Hansard's "Book of Archery," published about fifteen years since.
 "W. S. W. R."—probably refers to "Arnold's History of the Later Roman Commonwealth."
 "H. J. B." Bristol.—Omitted for want of space.
 "Inverry."—Our charge for our Journal is Twenty-six Shillings per Annum, paid in advance.
 "Uffington."—We do not interfere in wagers.
 "Worcester."—The price of a Cornetcy in the Light Cavalry is £340. The pay amounts to eight shillings a day—a sum quite inadequate for the befitting support of a gentleman in the station of a Cavalry Officer. There is, we believe, no standard of height.
 "Our correspondent of the counties of Clare and Galway will find, hereafter, that we have not lost sight of the questions to which his letter alludes. We retain our own opinion of the generosity of Great Britain towards the Irish people; but we are far from asserting that that generosity was wise, or that the amount of the gift, whatever it may have been, was properly distributed. On the contrary, we quite agree with our correspondent, that the British Government demoralized the Irish people, both by its gifts and by its sudden introduction of a poor-law into a country unable to hear it. The whole subject, however, is one of the highest importance, and we shall endeavour to do justice to it at a future time.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1848.

It must not be expected that because the foolish attempt of Messrs. O'Brien and Meagher to found a Red Republic in Ireland has been so easily crushed, that a large proportion of the Irish people are not disaffected towards this country, and prepared for rebellion at some more favourable period. Wherever there are large masses of starving men, there are the elements of civil commotion. Unfortunately large masses of the Irish are scarcely ever removed from the near confines of starvation; and during the approaching winter, with a new failure of the potato crop, and a disinclination on the part of the British people to pay any more millions to feed them, which did not exist on the occasion of the first failure, the misery and discontent of the people are only too likely to be greater than ever. We have already a foretaste of what the winter has, in all probability, in store for us. In consequence, apparently, of the service of some law processes on the peasantry in a dispute for rent, or of a distraint upon the growing crops, the peasantry in the neighbourhood of Kilkenny, Carrick, and Waterford have arisen in large numbers. Notwithstanding the recent search for arms, they have contrived either to secrete the weapons they formerly held or to provide themselves with new ones; and in numbers variously estimated at from 4000 to 12,000, they last Monday made an attack upon the police-barracks at Carrick, killing one man, seriously wounding a great many, and completely demolishing the building. Other outrages are spoken of, but as yet the accounts are somewhat confused and contradictory. The latest authentic intelligence upon the subject will be found in another portion of our paper. One thing seems plain from all we can learn, that the approaching winter will severely try the temper of the people of Ireland, and the patience of the British Government. The collection of the poor-rate, established to relieve the people, has but added to the distress and disaffection. A poor-rate, in many parts of Ireland, is equivalent to a confiscation of property—to a killing of the goose that lays the eggs. In Nenagh the furniture and even wearing-apparel of persons, formerly in respectable circumstances, have been seized and sold for arrears of poor-rate; and former rate-payers have thus been transformed into rate-consumers and paupers. We have a letter before us showing the case of one Union, that of Scariff, the whole property of which, by the Government valuation, is £47,000. In that Union, according to the writer, there are 10,000 paupers. Thirty thousand pounds have been spent within this Union in nine months; it is now £7000 in debt; and a rate of

7s. 6d. in the pound upon its property has just been imposed. Tranquillity is not reasonably to be expected in a country which offers many samples of a condition like this; and the well-intended Poor-Law has but aggravated the evils it was intended to alleviate. So powerless are Governments in all attempts to feed and employ the people, or to improve the social condition of a nation! Yet, powerless as they are, an attempt of some kind must be made to give profitable work to the Irish, and raise them from their present state of dangerous and degrading pauperism, under the penalty of continually repeated turmoil and convulsions.

WHILE Germany is peacefully pursuing her projects of consolidation and union, amid the doubts and fears of Europe, the fortunes of Italy are more varied and complicated. Austria has at length accepted the offered mediation of England and France in the affairs of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, but upon a basis which can evidently lead to no final or satisfactory adjustment. In the meantime, however, the hope is strengthened, that whatever the final adjustment may be, the peace of Europe will not be again troubled by the armed struggles of the conflicting parties. But, as the conflagration becomes extinguished in this part of Italy, it bursts out in another. The old garment no sooner receives a patch on the right side, than a worse rent displays itself on the left. One difficulty is only soldered, but to disclose another of greater magnitude. Lombardy is disposed of; but Naples and Sicily alarm the whole of Europe by the new turn of events in that part of Italy. The King of Naples has landed a large body of troops at Messina to reduce the Sicilians to subjection; and at the time the last advices left a deadly struggle was raging between the Neapolitans and the Sicilians. On the 3rd inst. the city was bombarded from two sides—great numbers of women, children, and aged people having taken refuge on board of the British and French ships in the harbour. The greater portion of the property of the inhabitants had, in anticipation of a protracted struggle, been previously removed into the interior of the country; so that literally nothing of value was left in Messina, except beds and mattresses, which were placed against the windows to make loop-holes, as a means of defence and offence against the besiegers. Men and women, old and young, civilians and clergy, rich and poor, laboured in the formation of barricades. A body of Neapolitans and Swiss, who penetrated into the city on the 1st instant, were driven out with great loss. The Messinese took fearful revenge upon the captured, especially the Swiss; and the people marched through the streets with their heads affixed upon the points of their bayonets. The French and English squadrons looked on without interference to stay the bloodshed; but it is said that an envoy from Sicily has been despatched to England to demand the aid or intervention of our Government. Messina, being placed between two fires, suffered greatly; and, after the city was almost entirely destroyed, was captured amid great slaughter by the Swiss and Neapolitan troops. The struggle between the King of Naples and his subjects in Sicily is not like an ordinary rebellion, which a Monarch and his advisers should be left to settle as they can; but it is a war between nations, the one of which has broken faith with the other. The King of Naples has refused the Sicilians the rights which he solemnly promised, and which were the condition of his Sovereignty over that portion of Italy. Great Britain was a party to the stipulation, and may fairly be called upon by the Sicilians to interfere in their behalf. Let us hope that the intervention will be not only speedy and effectual, but that it will prevent the further effusion of blood; and secure for Sicily, without the horrors of any further warfare, the rights of a free people, long promised and too long withheld.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

CHARLES, LORD DOUGLAS.

This nobleman, Lord-Lieutenant and hereditary Sheriff of Forfarshire, died on the 10th inst., in his 73d year. The title he had enjoyed since 1844, when he succeeded his elder brother. His father, the first Peer, was Archibald Stewart, who contested with the Duke of Hamilton for the estates of his uncle, Archibald, Duke of Douglas, and eventually succeeded, after a long suit, known so well by the name of "the Douglas Cause," which made a noise all over Europe, and is one of the most extraordinary ever litigated. Lord Douglas, just deceased, was never married. His brother and successor, the Hon. and Rev. Jas. Douglas, Rector of Broughton, county Northampton, now fourth Baron, is married to Williamina, second daughter of the late Hon. General James Murray, but has no issue.



SIR HUGH EVELYN, BART.

SIR HUGH EVELYN, the last male descendant of the author of "Sylvia," died, on the 4th inst., at his residence, Forest Hill, Sydenham, in the 78th year of his age.



The venerable Baronet represented George Evelyn, who first brought the art of making gunpowder to perfection in England; and the celebrated and accomplished John Evelyn, author of "Sylvia," who entertained the Czar Peter the Great, at Sayes Court, Deptford, with such princely hospitality. It is to the spirit of planting timber, created by the writings of Evelyn (who was Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital), we are indebted for the timber that built our ships during the naval wars of his Majesty George III., the scarcity of trees having attracted the earnest attention of those officers of the Crown. With Sir Hugh Evelyn, Bart., expires the third Baronetcy that has been granted to this ancient family. In early life he served in the Royal Navy, having been present as midshipman of the *St. George*, in Rodney's action of 1798, and at the taking of St. Lucia, in the West Indies.



THE HON. AND REV. ALFRED WODEHOUSE.

THE decease of this gentleman occurred last week. He was the fifth son of John, second Lord Wodehouse, by Charlotte Laura, his wife, daughter and heiress of John Norris, Esq., of Wilton Park, Norfolk. He was born 10th June, 1814; and married, 21st April, 1840, Emma Hainilla, second daughter of Reginald Macdonald, Esq., Chief of Clanranald, by whom he leaves several children.

JOHN FRANCIS LEATHES, ESQ., OF HERRINGFLEET HALL, SUFFOLK.

THE death of this lamented gentleman occurred on the 8th inst., at his seat, Herringfleet Hall. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk, and served as high sheriff of the former in 1827. The family of Mussenden, of which Mr. Leathes was the male representative, came over from Normandy temp. William the Conqueror, and soon acquired such high position that Sir William de Mussenden held the dignified office of Grand Admiral of England A.D. 1133. He founded the Abbey of Missenden, and dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin, in fulfilment of a vow made during a dreadful storm at sea, in which his whole fleet were in the most imminent danger. From this ancient house lineally descended Carteret Mussenden, Esq., M.P. for Harwich, who assumed, at the death of his maternal uncle—William Leathes, Esq., Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague—the surname and arms of Leathes. He was father of George Leathes, Esq., of Herringfleet, Major of Dragons; whose son—John Francis Leathes, Esq., lord of Herringfleet and Reedham—forms the subject of this brief notice. At the time of his death Mr. Leathes had completed his 61st year. He was never married.



"It is with much pleasure that we have learned that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have expressed the high gratification afforded them by their journey from Aberdeen to Balmoral. The display of public feeling, and the taste with which it was evinced, they warmly appreciated."

To-day all was quiet at Balmoral, where yesterday all was bustle. There was no visible token of the presence of Royalty, with the exception of the appearance, now and then, of some of the constabulary force patrolling the grounds. There were few visitors in the neighbourhood; indeed, there is no accommodation for any, the whole of the houses in the locality being occupied by those in some way connected with the Royal visit. Harvesting was in progress; and, during the day, the Queen stood for a considerable time viewing the reapers employed in a field near the Castle; her Majesty was on foot, but the labourers knew her not.

In the morning, her Majesty and the Prince walked out in the grounds of Balmoral. The Princess Royal, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, accompanied by Miss Hillyard, also walked out. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Countess of Gainsborough and Captain the Hon. A. Gordon, drove out in a pony carriage on the road to Braemar.

SUNDAY.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Countess of Gainsborough, Viscountess Canning, and the rest of the Royal suite, attended divine service this morning at the Established Church of Scotland, at Gratchie. The service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Anderson.

MONDAY.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert went out early to enjoy the sport of deer-stalking, attended by his jager and one of the suite staying with the Court. The Prince was early a-foot, and soon sighted a fine stag, which he cautiously followed some time; but the moment he had raised his rifle to fire, one of the under-keepers came in the direct range of his piece, and his Royal Highness missed the opportunity of killing his game.

In the course of his excursion the Prince brought down a fine roe. Roes are abundant in the neighbourhood of the castle, but red deer are not generally so plentiful, as their haunts are the higher altitudes; yet still there are sufficient numbers to afford excellent sport, from having been strictly preserved.

Loch-na-gar was this morning covered with snow, which is rather an unusual occurrence at this early period of the season, but the weather is in general extremely cold, and there is a prospect of its continuance.

Her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by the Countess of Gainsborough, Viscountess Canning, Lord Alfred Paget, the Hon. Captain Alexander Gordon, promenaded the private grounds surrounding the castle this morning.

Lord John Russell is not expected to arrive on a visit here before the close of the week.

TUESDAY.

This morning, her Majesty, attended by Viscountess Canning, rode out; and Prince Albert, accompanied by Sir George Grey, went grouse shooting. The Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred walked in the castle grounds; and during the day the Queen and Prince Albert visited the whisky distillery of Messrs. Begg.

FESTIVITIES AT ABERDEEN.

A grand banquet was given by the Lord Provost and Magistrates, in the Town Hall, on Friday, in celebration of the Royal visit. Among the noblemen and gentlemen present were—Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Haddo, Sir Michael Bruce, Bart., the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Aberdeen, the Provost of Old Aberdeen, James Gordon, Esq. of Craig, Alex. Forbes, Esq. of Blackford, General Byers, of Tonley; John Gordon, Esq. of Cairnbulg, Capt. Fordyce, M.P., Admiral Gordon, M.P., Major Grier, Robert Grant, Esq. of Tillyfour, Convener of the county; Henry Lumsden, Esq. of Auchindor, Colonel Fraser of Castlefraser, Captain Hope Johnstone, Thomas Blaikie, Esq., Major Taylor, Alex. Forbes Irvine, Esq. of Drum, Hugh Lumsden, Esq. of Pitcaple, Comptroller Donelan of the Customs, Collector Sawyres, Captain Charles W. Garden, the officers of her Majesty's squadron, &c. About 260 covers were laid and occupied. The Lord Provost occupied the chair; and the croquiers were Provost Nicol, Bailie Nicol, the Dean of Guild, Bailie Ross, and Treasurer Webster. Bailies Henry and Gordon presided at the side tables. After dinner, the health of "The Queen" was drunk with great enthusiasm; as were, also, the healths of "Prince Albert," "The Prince of Wales, the Prince Alfred, and the Princess Royal;" "The Army and Navy;" "Her Majesty's Ministers;" coupled with the name of Sir George Grey; "The Lord-Lieutenant of the County" (Lord Aberdeen); "The Lord Provost and Magistrates;" "Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and the Officers of her Majesty's Squadron;" besides other toasts.

At Banchory, after the departure of the Royal Family and suite, a very numerous party of ladies and gentlemen partook of a most elegant lunch, prepared for them by Mr. Grant, the obliging landlord of the Burnett Arms Inn. The health of her Majesty was drunk with great applause, as was that of Prince Albert.

The Magistrates and Town-Council and Harbour Commissioners dined together in the Aberdeen Hotel. The Lord Provost occupied the chair, and the Dean of Guild acted as croquier. The health of the youngest burgess of Bon-Accord, H.R.H. Prince Albert, was drunk with rapturous applause.

The Incorporated Trades, too, had a *gaudeamus*; and, as is their wont, enjoyed themselves to the utmost.

During the day a meeting of the gentlemen of the county of Aberdeen was held; the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord-Lieutenant, in the chair. Addresses to the Queen and Prince Albert were voted with acclamation.

On Thursday and Friday nights there were several tasteful illuminations in Aberdeen.

The number of persons to witness the landing of her Majesty at Aberdeen, on Friday, was immense. An approximation to it is thus made in the *Aberdeen Herald*: from eighty to a hundred thousand persons in sight from one point, the Cross, at the time her Majesty was passing beyond Union Bridge. And, although many of the persons who lined Marischal-street and the Quays, extending half-a-mile farther, ran into Union-street, and thus appeared twice, it is certain that at least fifteen thousand, including the scholars of every educational establishment in the city, remained at their stations, and have thus to be added to the number above mentioned.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The several incidents and localities in the Royal Progress which we have engraved are mostly detailed in the preceding narrative. Thus, we have the landing of her Majesty in the noble Harbour of Aberdeen, at page 164; and the progress of the Royal cortege through the city, at page 167.

The three establishments visited by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, which we have also illustrated are—first, a front view of *King's College, Old Aberdeen*, about one mile from the New City. This was founded by James IV., in 1494, and opened for students some time previous to 1506. It possesses a fine library, and can claim from the Stationers' Company of London a copy of every book entered at their Hall. The edifice is chiefly remarkable for its tower, from the angles of which spring four arches bristled with pinnacles, and supporting a central lantern.

Next is a view of the *Cathedral of St. Machar*, or, rather, only a portion of it, at Old Aberdeen, which is retained for the celebration of divine service: its main features are two square towers, surmounted with spires. Another of the notabilities of the ancient city is the "*Auld Brig of Balgownie*," of one pointed arch, built by Bishop Cheyne, in the early part of the fourteenth century, and popularly known in our time by the mention of it in Lord Byron's "*Don Juan*:"—

"I am half a Scot by birth, and bred
 A whole one; and my heart flies to my head,
 As "*Auld Lang Syne*" brings Scotland, one and all,
 Scotch plaids, Scotch swords, the blue hills and clear streams,
 The Dee, the Don, *Balgownie* & *Bri's* black wall,
 All my feelings—all my gentler dreams.
 Of what I then dreamt, clothed in their own pall,
 Like *Banquo's* offspring—floating past me seems
 My childhood in this childishness of mine:
 I care not—'tis a glimpse of "*Auld Lang Syne*."

Marischal College—taking its name from George Keith, Earl Marischal, who founded it towards the close of the sixteenth century—is an irregular building, in the north-east part of New Aberdeen, and contains a museum, observatory, and library of 10,000 volumes.

The several Arches raised in commemoration of the Royal visit have already been described.

The newly-purchased Royal property lies amid the mountains of Marr, upon the north bank of the Dee, and is thus described by a correspondent of the *Witness*:—

"From the south Deeside road, the entrance, through a plain gateway, descends through shrubbery towards the house. There is, besides other offshoots, a centre, square and lofty, containing the dining-room on the ground story, and the drawing-room immediately above—both spacious and handsome rooms for a country-house. The furniture, and indeed the whole house, is just as it was left at the death of Sir Robert Gordon, the reversion of whose lease from the Earl of Fife's trustees, for a period of twenty-seven years, has been taken by Prince Albert. Only the ornaments, the plate, and the books have been removed. No time was left for altering or adding; and in the dining-room, the pictures, the property of Lord Aberdeen, remain. The drawing-room has much comfort, but no splendour. The walls are covered with light-coloured chintz, with furniture and hangings to match. A grand piano forms one appendage, and a bagatelle-board another. The chief beauty of all is the view from the windows and balcony, whence the well-known town and the hill of Craig-Gowan, waving fragrance with every breeze, fill the eye. Attached to the centre there are two wings of equal size, but somewhat differently constructed from each other. On the wing on the entrant's left hand its front is partially covered with a green-house. All the apartments that can be spared are devoted to bed-rooms; dressing-rooms are so employed, for example; and the only public rooms are the dining and drawing rooms, and the library and billiard-room. The latter is on the ground-floor of the right wing.

"The entrance-hall is at the corner next the library, occupying the remainder of the ground-plan of this wing. Over the interior door is a shallow peculiar front; in Dutch tile-works the word "*Salve*." The entrance-hall has a Dutch tiled pavement, bearing a dog chained, and the Roman motto, "*Cave canem*." The fire-place is of iron bars crossed on the hearth, for wood; and the mantel-piece has figures of projecting warriors. Above these, and overhanging the breadth of both the library and the entrance-hall, is the Queen's bed-room; the walls, hangings, and furniture are here too of chintz. The house, be it remembered, runs parallel with the river—that is, from east to west. All these rooms, then, look to Craig-Gowan and the south. Prince Albert's dressing-room, off the

(Continued on page 163.)

POSTSCRIPT.

IRELAND.

The latest intelligence from Ireland proves that the descriptions of the disturbances in the vicinity of Carrick and Waterford are much exaggerated. The numbers who attacked the Police barracks of Portlaw did not exceed 300, and they were immediately repulsed by the force within. The rebels got under a low wall which fronts the barracks, under the piers of a gate, quite close, and being seen by the police of the fellows under the wall but their pikes standing erect. At this time there were about three hundred pikemen and twenty with guns and blunderbusses outside, and six police, a special constable, and magistrate (Rev. Mr. Medlycott) inside. The firing was kept up with spirit on both sides for some time, when the rebels decamped, leaving one man dead, one mortally and several slightly wounded. The police remained untouched, though many balls and slugs passed them very closely; and from the cool deliberate manner in which they conducted themselves, the rebels would have a different story to tell were it not for the fortunate (for them) cover under which they sheltered themselves. Thus ended the "Battle of Portlaw," which, like the "Battle of Boulagh-common," should show these wretched misguided people and their insane leaders how vain were their efforts to cope with the Queen's troops, and how hopeless their visionary expectations that the police would fraternise with them.

No attack was made on Curraghmore House; it was only threatened. Having so fortified his Court that it would take many thousands of the rebels to dislodge him, Lord Waterford nobly offered protection to the wives and children of the men who were determined to fight the enemy. This was accepted, and about 100 women and children were safely lodged within his lordship's precincts, while their husbands and brothers were standing in battle array, waiting for the rebels' approach, who, however, showed better sense than to expose themselves to the fire of men who were and are determined to show them that, when provoked to it, they will punish without mercy the disturbers of their country's peace.

DONCASTER RACES.—FRIDAY.

DONCASTER CUP.				
Chanticleer ..	..	..	..	1
Ellerdale ..	..	..	..	2
Van Tromp ..	..	..	..	3
Won in a canter.				
PARK HILL STAKES.				
Canezou ..	..	..	..	1
Queen of the May ..	..	..	..	2
Attraction ..	..	..	..	3

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

In Paris the chief subject of discussion is the speech of M. Thiers against the Socialists and Communists; it has been quite a triumph, and is praised by men of all parties.

Some placards, containing an appeal in favour of Henry V., were surreptitiously affixed to the walls of Aix during the night of the 10th. The moment they were discovered by the police they were pulled down.

The police paid a visit to the Duphot Club, in the street of that name, and seized a copy of the song called "Monsieur Cr dit," the name given to the Duke de Bourdeaux, and by which he is hailed as the restorer of confidence and credit, and an anagram of the words "Henri de Bourbon," by which he is called the "Roi de Bonheur."

The accounts of disaffection having manifested itself among several of the regiments of the garrison of Paris, are confirmed: on rations of biscuit being served to them instead of bread, they revolted, and refused to fall into the ranks when the drum was beaten. The mutiny was only quelled by a promise from the authorities that the ordinary rations should be resumed.

AMERICA.

The British and North American Royal Mail steam-ship *Cambria*, Captain Harrison, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday. She sailed from New York on the 31st ult., and Halifax on the 2nd instant, but encountering strong head winds for nine days in succession, the voyage has been rather protracted. The *Cambria* brings 74 passengers, and £4000 in specie. She saw the *Niagara*, from Liverpool to New York, about one day's sail from Halifax, after she had left that port.

The intelligence by this arrival, although a week later, does not contain anything that is really important.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ADMIRALTY.—The Lords of the Admiralty, with the exception of the Earl of Auckland, who is detained in town owing to slight indisposition, left on Monday on an official inspection, visiting on their route Woolwich, Gravesend, and other points of the river. The First Lord left the Admiralty for Portsmouth on Thursday.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—An extra reserve battery is in progress of formation, to be composed of married men of from fourteen to twenty years' service; and the horses when cast in future as unfit for field battery service, instead of being sent to one of the London horse repositories for sale, are to be put in the extra reserve battery, and employed so long as they are capable of doing the work in the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, and the fatigues of the garrison. By this improved arrangement the horses of the regular field batteries will always be available for exercise, and become more proficient in their duties than they have hitherto been when employed in conveying stores and other works connected with the Royal Arsenal and the garrison. The non-commissioned officers of the extra battery will have 1s. per day, and the men 9d. per day in addition to their pay when employed at the Royal Arsenal, or on the fatigues duties of the garrison, which will be a great acquisition to many steady married men who have seen long service.

NEW MILITARY ACADEMY.—The preparatory military academy for training pupils, who will afterwards be admitted as cadets of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, will be opened on the 2nd of October, at Carshalton, in Surrey, where spacious premises have been taken by the Board of Ordnance. The number of pupils will be limited at first to eighty, the appointment being in the hands of the Master-General of Ordnance. Dr. Andrews has been appointed Head Master, and the various professors have been already named. The pupils will remain at this training school for three years, and will go through a course of study in the elements of mathematics, chemistry, French, Latin, drawing, &c.; and, if their conduct is unimpeached, will, at the end of that time, be transferred at once to Woolwich, where they will remain till they receive their commissions in the corps of Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers. The establishment at Carshalton will be under the control of the officers of the establishment at Woolwich: Major-General J. B. Parker, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor; and Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Jones, the Inspector.

ROYAL PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.—Thursday afternoon a special general meeting of the committee and authorities of the Philanthropic Institution was held at the society's establishment, London-road, for the purpose of adopting a plan for the farm school about to be founded. The boys are to be accommodated in families of 50 or 60 each, the school being arranged in the style of a village; but, although they are to be thus divided, every facility for the most complete superintendence will be maintained, and every care taken to render the general regulations of the establishment efficient.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening a fatal accident occurred to Mr. West, jun., son of Mr. West, brewer, Hackney-road. It appeared that he mounted a horse which had thrown him on a previous occasion, when the horse started off at a terrific speed, and at length both horse and rider fell, when the animal, rolling over Mr. West, killed him almost instantaneously. He was a fine promising young man.

The Chartist prisoners in Newgate now awaiting trial have been permitted by the authorities to have the tools requisite for shoemaking and tailoring, in which occupations they are daily engaged. The money earned by them is to be devoted to their defence.

MORE CHARTIST ARRESTS IN MANCHESTER.—On Thursday, Mr. Beswick, chief superintendent of police, Manchester, arrested Patrick Devlin, of Manchester, and William Groot, secretary to the Miners' Association, also of Manchester. They were ordered to find bail, themselves in £100 each, and two sureties of £50.

APPREHENSION OF THE BRADFORD "WAT TYLER."—On Wednesday morning the notable Isaac Jefferson, the Chartist blacksmith of Bradford, better known by the cognomen of "Wat Tyler," from the leading part which he took in the Chartist agitation there some months ago, was apprehended at a lone public-house near Swilling, a few miles from Bradford. Three constables pounced upon their man while he was asleep. Whilst dressing he said he was glad he had been apprehended, as he was getting tired of the miserable life he had been leading, as both his nights and days were unhappy. On Thursday he was examined before the sitting magistrates at Bradford, and committed to York Castle, for trial for seditious conspiracy.

ROBBERY OF TWO THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS.—Another of those artfully concocted and very mysterious robberies which are occasionally brought under the notice of the public has just taken place, the plunder being no less in amount than £2000. From the information given to the police on Saturday last, it appears that on the previous Tuesday afternoon a strong deal box, about eight inches square, and iron-bound, containing 2000 sovereigns, was sent from the firm of Messrs. Praed and Co., Fleet-street, addressed to Tweedy and Co., bankers, Truro, Cornwall; it was forwarded in the first instance to Chaplin and Horne's offices, Swan-with-Two-Necks, Lad-lane, to be by them conveyed in the usual course to Paddington station; on the next morning a box, which was sent by the mail train, directed as above, was received at the establishment of Messrs. Tweedy and Co., and on its being opened it was found to contain nothing more than a quantity of melted pewter and other rubbish. It turns out that the said box was of somewhat larger dimensions than the one sent from Praed's, but that the address thereon was a very good imitation of that on the original box, for which the other had been in so artful and extraordinary a way substituted. A gentleman from the Truro bank, accompanied by an officer of police, arrived at Paddington on Thursday night week, when they had an immediate interview with Mr. Sanders, the secretary of the railway company. Mr. Collard, the active superintendent of the company's police, is, with other officers, upon the alert, in order to discover, if possible, the perpetrators of the plunder.

IRELAND.

RENEWAL OF DISTURBANCES.

Intelligence arrived in Dublin on Wednesday, that a disposition to renew the recent disturbances had been manifested by a portion of the peasantry of Tipperary. The details are given by the *Kilkenny Moderator* on Wednesday:—"No doubt remains that an insurgent force has assembled, showing a spirit of great determination.

"The main body of the insurgents, said to be 4000 strong, has encamped on Aubrey Hill, in the county of Tipperary, but immediately adjoining the slate quarries in this county. The position is an extremely strong one, and every possible measure appears to have been taken to add to its security. There is no doubt that leaders of some military experience are amongst them, and the peasantry are being regularly drilled. They are chiefly armed with pikes, but many have rifles. Richard O'Gorman is said to be chief commander, and Doheny is also supposed to be amongst them. About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a detachment from the camp proceeded to the police barracks of the slate quarry, which the constabulary had quitted only 20 minutes previously to take refuge at Noelstown. The insurgents, at some distance from the house, fired through the windows; but finding there was not any person within it, they soon took possession, and ultimately set fire to it, reducing the entire house and furniture to ashes. It is rumoured that the surrounding constabulary stations were attacked, and in some places the police were disarmed, but in others the men had fortunately quitted the barracks, and retired upon Clonmel and Carrick.

"The driver and guard of the Cork Mail, which arrived here about 10 o'clock last night, report that the police had quitted the Glenbowrie station, and retired to that of Nine-mile House. Shortly before the arrival of the coach at the latter place a party of rebels had surrounded the station, and demanded that the men (about 10 in number) should surrender their arms. The police refused, and upon their proceeding to attack the house the little garrison fired upon the insurgents, and soon put them to flight. The fate of the party is, however, doubtful.

A man from Clonmel reported that "Carrick is in an awful state; the hills around are covered with armed men, who have forced all the farmers to give barrels of bread, meat, and other supplies, as well as arms and ammunition. Many of them have been also forced to join the movement, and he stated that Carrick was to be taken forthwith. Not a labourer was to be seen between Carrick and Clonmel, until he reached this town; all have joined the rebels on the hills, who are represented to number several thousands.

"On Monday night there were bonfires in the mountains in the vicinity of Carrick-on-Suir. At two o'clock a constable went to Mr. Coulson, resident magistrate, and roused him from sleep, to inform him of a rising that had taken place near Kilmachomas. He immediately despatched an express for a company of the 3rd Buffs, to assist the Carrick troops in an expedition against the insurgents. They arrived at four o'clock A.M. Meantime picquets patrolled the streets and the vicinity of the town in the expectation of an attack. In half-an-hour after the arrival of the Buffs they started, accompanied by another company of the Buffs from Carrick, and one company of the 83rd, together with a troop of the 4th Light Dragoons and a party of artillery, with two pieces of cannon. They proceeded to Kilmachomas, where the rebels were said to be encamped.

"It is reported that Doheny headed the armed insurgents who made the attack on Curraghmore for arms on Monday night. He has taken the command of the Waterford rebel division, whose present rendezvous is to be Portlaw; and the Tipperary rebel division, under the command of O'Mahony, is to rendezvous at Slievenamon. Their commissariat is said to be most abundantly supplied, at the expense of the neighbouring farm-houses; and it is a condition on all recruits joining, that they are to bring arms, ammunition, and a supply of bread, meat, &c., for a certain number of days. This has all the appearance of a determined and sanguinary rebellion. It is also reported that General Macdonald has demanded an immediate reinforcement of artillery and cavalry.

"But little alarm was excited in Waterford, the firmness exhibited in quelling the recent outbreak giving every confidence that this, also, would soon be effectually put a stop to."

The electric telegraph has transmitted the following account of the mails having been stopped. It is dated "Dublin, Wednesday:—

"As the Cork mail was on its way to Dublin, it was met, last evening, between Clonmel and Glenbowrie, about six miles from the former, by a party of the people, who told the coachman and guard to return, as there was a collision between the police and the people at the Glenbowrie police-station. On arrival there a man was found lying dead in the road; the police were still safe, but expected a renewed attack. The coachman hurried on to Callan, where he delivered a note from the police, asking for assistance.

"The mail coach did not meet with any obstacle on the part of the peasantry, who are in a high state of excitement, in consequence of ejections in the neighbourhood and seizures of corn for rent.

"The Waterford mail, which left Dublin yesterday (Tuesday) morning, was stopped near Granny-bridge by a large party of men, who in the first instance would not allow the coach to pass, as they were about to pull down the bridge. After some remonstrance they permitted it to be drawn across. On arrival at Waterford, the guard reported the circumstance to the postmaster and to Sir C. O'Donel, the General of the district."

The *Kilkenny Moderator* of Wednesday states that when it went to press, "no further intelligence had arrived in Kilkenny, and we should hope that any muster of insurgents which may have taken place at Slievenamon could not be of sufficient importance to give rise to serious apprehension. We, however, have no doubt that a partial and unimportant * meute* will take place."

THE STATE TRIALS.

On Thursday se'night the summonses were served on the Grand Jurors of the South Riding of Tipperary, ordering their attendance in Clonmel on the 21st inst., under the penalty of £100 each in the event of failure.

The High Sheriff of the county of Dublin, and the Board of Superintendence visited Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. Meagher on Friday, last week, in Kilmalmain Gaol. For the first time since their imprisonment leave was, on that occasion, given to both gentlemen to have free access to newspapers, and whatever books they might choose to call for, pending their transmission to the south to take their trials. Notwithstanding all the "authorized" reports to the contrary, Mr. Meagher has not up to this day had any consultation either with counsel or agent, nor had he made the slightest preparation for the conduct of his defence. From the preceding day up to Saturday, Mr. Fitzmaurice, R.M., and a portion of the staff of Mr. Kemmis's office, were engaged at the Court-House, Kilmalmain, in taking down the evidence of the witnesses who are to be examined at the state trials. The preliminary proceeding of reading over this enormous mass of evidence before the prisoners was not concluded until Saturday evening. One of the witnesses, a boy of 15, who identified Mr. Smith O'Brien, was asked by that gentleman where he saw him, and the lad replied, laughing, "Faith, I saw you, sir, at Mullinahone."

It is understood that Mr. Gavan Duffy will be put upon his trial on a charge of high treason before a special jury of the county of Dublin, at the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, which stands adjourned to Saturday, the 21st of October. It was supposed that this gentleman would have been tried along with the other leaders at the Special Commission at Clonmel.

According to the *Freeman*, up to the present time nothing is known as to the removal of the prisoners to the place of trial, as neither the gaol authorities nor the railway company have received any communication on the subject. The supposition is they will be sent by a special train, strongly guarded.

THE PRISONERS.—The political prisoners in Clonmel Gaol are in good health and spirits, save Mr. Dunne. They have a corridor to themselves, to which they are wholly confined, excepting for two hours in the morning, when they are permitted to take exercise in a yard. Their relatives can see them on Wednesdays and Saturdays, but none others. They have been allowed to get in their own beds, and provide themselves with their board, of which all of them have availed themselves. Books are excluded, except professional works to two who are pursuing studies. They regularly attend worship on Sunday.

The *Freeman's Journal* states that the discredited rumours respecting the fealty of Halpin, the secretary of the Irish Confederation, have no foundation.

LANDLORDISM.—The Dublin correspondent of the *Daily News*, in the following communication, strikes at the true source of much of Ireland's misery—the worthlessness of the landlord class. He says:—"It is difficult to believe the facts we find from time to time recorded regarding some poor law unions in this country; and yet, when similar facts reach our ears from various quarters, it is not easy to reject them. I was recently assured the other day that one of the principal graziers of Roscommon, who is about to break up his establishment, has been brought to this determination by the onerousness of the poor-rate. All his life this gentleman and his class have found that they could manage many thousand acres of land in sheep pastures and bullock farms with the aid perhaps of not half a dozen men, the remaining peasant population burrowing in the bogs. Under the Poor-Law he finds that those people, of whom no account was had, have claims upon him which the law on their behalf insists shall be fulfilled; and not caring to adapt himself to new circumstances, or, perhaps, not well knowing how to do so, he has formed the resolution of giving up that which has hitherto been the occupation of his life. He will not be relieved of poor-rates by this means, for the land will remain. If he shall become an absentee, as he probably will, the rates will be increased to some extent. But he will avoid much unpleasantness, which a home residence would involve. Now, if this gentleman turned some of his pastures into corn-fields, he would become an employer of labour, and thereby lighten the rates, besides cultivating to a profit. At the same time he might drain his land, subsoil it, or do a score of other things to diminish pauperism and advance his own interests. Yet, it appears, he had rather ingloriously surrender a large portion of his property without such efforts to prevent the sacrifice. In other places "extermination," as it is termed—evictions—seems to have become even a mania. I have heard myself the names of landlords in the west of Ireland who would now permit the occupation of farms, whence the late tenants have been evicted, by any parties who would be able to till the soil and pay the poor-rate. They have themselves no capital, and without it they cannot cultivate themselves their own lands which lie idle. How they hope to work on I cannot imagine. Possibly they hope the paupers will die off; more probably that Government will undertake the employment or maintenance, or transplantation of the proportion they regard as redundant. In the union of Kilrush, where we have official knowledge that 1000 houses have been thrown down, I find it stated to-day, in a Limerick paper, that one gentleman will have to pay this year £7000 in poor-rates. I should be curious to know how much this gentleman expends in labour. And the people do not manifest any indisposition to labour, but the contrary. By and by, accustomed to pauperism and the workhouse, it will probably be difficult to withdraw the able-bodied from the workhouse and its drowsy inactivity. At present, in many parts of Clare, and even adjacent to the city of Limerick, the able-bodied labourers engage with the farmers for their board without wages. Some get 2d. per day "for tobacco."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is nearly two centuries since the city of Aberdeen was graced by the presence of the reigning Monarch. The last Royal visit was that of Charles II. in 1650, when that Monarch, an exile from England, came from Holland protected by the Dutch fleet.

The committee charged to examine the question of using the Tuileries for the sitting of the French National Assembly, have declared that building to be decidedly inappropriate for the purpose.

By an Act of the Session just ended (11 and 12 Vic. cap. 90), it is declared that, after the 1st of January next, no person shall be required, in order to be on the list of voters for Members of Parliament, to have paid any poor rate or assessed taxes, except such as shall become payable from him previous to the 5th of January in the same year; and that no person shall be entitled to be on any such list of voters, unless the poor-rates and assessed taxes payable from him previously to the 5th January shall be paid on or before the 20th July next following.

On Monday last a notice was issued that an election of six directors of the East India Company for four years, would take place on the 11th of April, 1849, the names of all proprietors entitled to vote at such elections to be made up on the 9th of November.

By command of the Postmaster-General, Lane End, near Stoke upon Trent, Staffordshire, is in future to be designated London, for all purposes of postal communication, and instructions have accordingly been forwarded to all postmasters.

On Monday morning most of the bakers at the west-end of the metropolis made a reduction in the price of their bread, from a halfpenny to a penny in the four-pound loaf. The full-priced bakers are now selling the best wheat bread at 8½d., and household at 7½d. per 4lb. loaf, and the low-priced bakers from a penny to three-halfpence cheaper. A still further reduction is expected to take place in a few days.

On Friday afternoon, last week, part of the tunnel running under St. Catharine's-hill, near to Guildford, connected with the branch of the South-Western Railway from Guildford to Godalming, gave way, falling in with a fearful crash. Fortunately no person was injured. This accident will delay the opening to Godalming some time, as the great quantity of chalk, earth, &c., which has fallen in will occupy some days in clearing away.

A decree is about to be issued by the chief of the French Executive Government for adding to the cross of the Legion of Honour the profile of its founder (Napoleon), and for inscribing on the reverse the words "Honneur et Patrie," with the motto of the Republic.

We have, on more than one occasion, had reason to allude to the importation of some packages of hops, the produce of the United States of America, and consigned to one of the eminent brewing firms of the metropolis. The American line of packet ship *Henrick Hudson*, from New York, has lately brought so many as 100 packages.

At Blackpool, a watering-place on the coast north of Liverpool, nearly a dozen bodies have been thrown up by the sea, of persons who had been passengers by the *Ocean Monarch*. A figure-head, supposed to be that of the ill-fated vessel, has been thrown up there also; and on other parts of the same coast dead bodies recently continued floating to land while the wind continued westerly.

Marshal Radetzki has proclaimed a general amnesty to all Italian soldiers having deserted the Austrian colours since the 18th of March last, on condition of their presenting themselves within three weeks from the 3rd inst.

According to the official statement, the losses of the Austrian army from July 23 to the close of the campaign (Aug. 11) amounted to four staff officers, 103 officers, 2598 soldiers, and 73 horses; while the Piedmontese lost on the battle field, and in consequence of amputation, 2000 men; wounded, 1500; missing, 500; sick of the fever at the time of the retreat, 12,000; total, 16,000 men hors de combat.

On Thursday night, last week, after or during prayers, six convicts in the *York* hulk, moored off Gosport, effected their escape in a boat belonging to that ship. Four of them are said to have belonged to the ship's gig, used in conveying to and from the shore the convict keepers, chaplain, and other officers connected with the establishment, and one of them a convict who has been twice before sentenced to transportation.

A new helmet for the Gentlemen-at-Arms, devised by Lord Foley, their Captain, is now in preparation, and will come into use at the commencement of the coming year. It will be a very handsome piece of head gear, being of burnished gold, elegantly ornamented, in shape corresponding with the Life and Horse Guards, surmounted by a white plume.

Prince Gustavus, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, died on the 8th inst., of apoplexy. He is succeeded by his brother Prince Ferdinand.

Paris is beginning to re-assess her title to the appellation of "gay." F tes, receptions, and balls are becoming the order of the day, and it is announced that the chief of the Executive, the President of the Assembly, the Prefect of Police, and the Minister of War, have mutually agreed to expend their entire salary and emoluments in such entertainments.

The commission appointed to prepare a report as to the choice of a colony to which to transport the French insurgents of June, has unanimously resolved that Algeria is the fittest place of transportation.

The funeral of the late General Baudrand took place on Monday, with great military pomp, at the church of the Madeleine, in Paris.

In Lyons, suicides are following each other with frightful rapidity. There have been four in one street within a few days, one of whom was a merchant ruined by the events of February.

The *Ateliers Nationaux* of Lyons cost that city 1,650,000f.; the work done is estimated at 30,000f.

In the county of Kerry the value of the agricultural property and labour has so diminished under the burden of poor-rates, grand jury cess, and the depreciation of land rental, that several priests recently signified to Bishop Egan their absolute inability to maintain the sacerdotal station with ordinary decency, much less with comfort, such is the destitution of their flocks, and that they prefer going as curates in the larger and comparatively affluent parishes of the county.

Colonel Somerset, Lieutenant-Colonel Cloete, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mackinnon, are appointed Companions of the Bath for their services in the Kafir war.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have an increased revenue in Ireland this year of £1500 by the death of the late Bishop of Cork; and they calculate upon an addition of not less than £16,500 annually to their funds at the demise of the present Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishops of Derry and Clogher.

A peace convention, to which alone those are invited who deem all war inconsistent with the teachings of Christianity, is to be held at Brussels, on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd inst., for the purpose of influencing the public opinion of the Christian and civilised world in favour of substituting some other mode of settling international differences than by an appeal to arms. The three practical points to be brought forward for consideration are:—The introduction of an arbitration clause in all international treaties; the establishment of a high court of nations for the settlement of international disputes; and the general disarmament of nations.

Amongst those who perished on board the *Ocean Monarch* were the wife and daughter of Mr. Murphy, the manager of the Killarney Savings Bank, whose defalcations amounted to a large sum, and who fled to America, whither his wife and only child were hastening to join him, when they met with their terrible and untimely deaths.

A soldier of the Athlone garrison, who has within the last few days been found guilty of having cursed the Queen and cheered for repeal, has been sentenced to seven years' transportation.

Mr. J. R. Barry, of Cork, is appointed a Commissioner to carry out the fishing laws in Ireland, at the large salary of £1500 a year. The Assistant Commissioner will have £500 yearly salary.

The soldiers from the camp at Turulla (Ireland) are said to present a worn and fatigued appearance; and they state that they never had in any foreign station, even in time of war, more harassing duty. For several weeks, night and day, they were obliged to be ready at a moment's notice.

The guards of the mail coaches robbed at Abbeyfeale during the late abortive attempt at insurrection have, after a consideration of the circumstances by the authorities, been restored.

A Galway paper states that the "Most extensive estate in Ireland is about to change hands." This can only refer to the estate of Mr. Martin, of Galway, which in surface extent may be considered a principality, though otherwise of sufficiently limited value. The encumbrances thereon are said to be enormous, and the statement made is that the owner is to have £50,000 for his interest—the purchaser assuming all liabilities.

Mr. Monahan, the Irish Attorney-General, is threatened with opposition at the election for Galway, in the person of Mr. Gregory, the late member for Dublin.

Captain Miller, Royal Engineers, who arrived on Monday last in the *Devastation*, at Portsmouth, has come home from the Cape on account of a deplorable accident which unfortunately deprived him of the sight of both eyes. Captain Miller was using some gun cotton, when it accidentally exploded, and caused the calamity he has now to deplore.

The Act of Parliament (11th and 12th Victoria, cap. 108) which occasioned so much discussion, entitled "An Act for enabling her Majesty to establish and maintain diplomatic relations with the Sovereign of the Roman States," contains only three short clauses. By this statute her Majesty is empowered to establish diplomatic relations with the Sovereign of the Roman States; no person is to be received as an Ambassador, &c. from the Court of Rome who shall be in holy orders, &c.; and nothing in the Act is to affect any laws now in force for upholding the supremacy of the Crown.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has licensed the Rev. S. Gambier, M.A., formerly British Chaplain at Leghorn, to the incumbency of Sandgate, Kent, rendered vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Rawdon G. Greene, M.A., on the nomination of the Hon. J. D. Bigham.

It was announced on Saturday last in the lobbies of the National Assembly at Paris, that M. Dabrousse, Representative, had been sent as Agent Extraordinary of the Republic in Belgium, but that the King of the Belgians had refused to receive him in that quality. M. Labrousse was at the time of the Revolution of February a schoolmaster at Brussels.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.



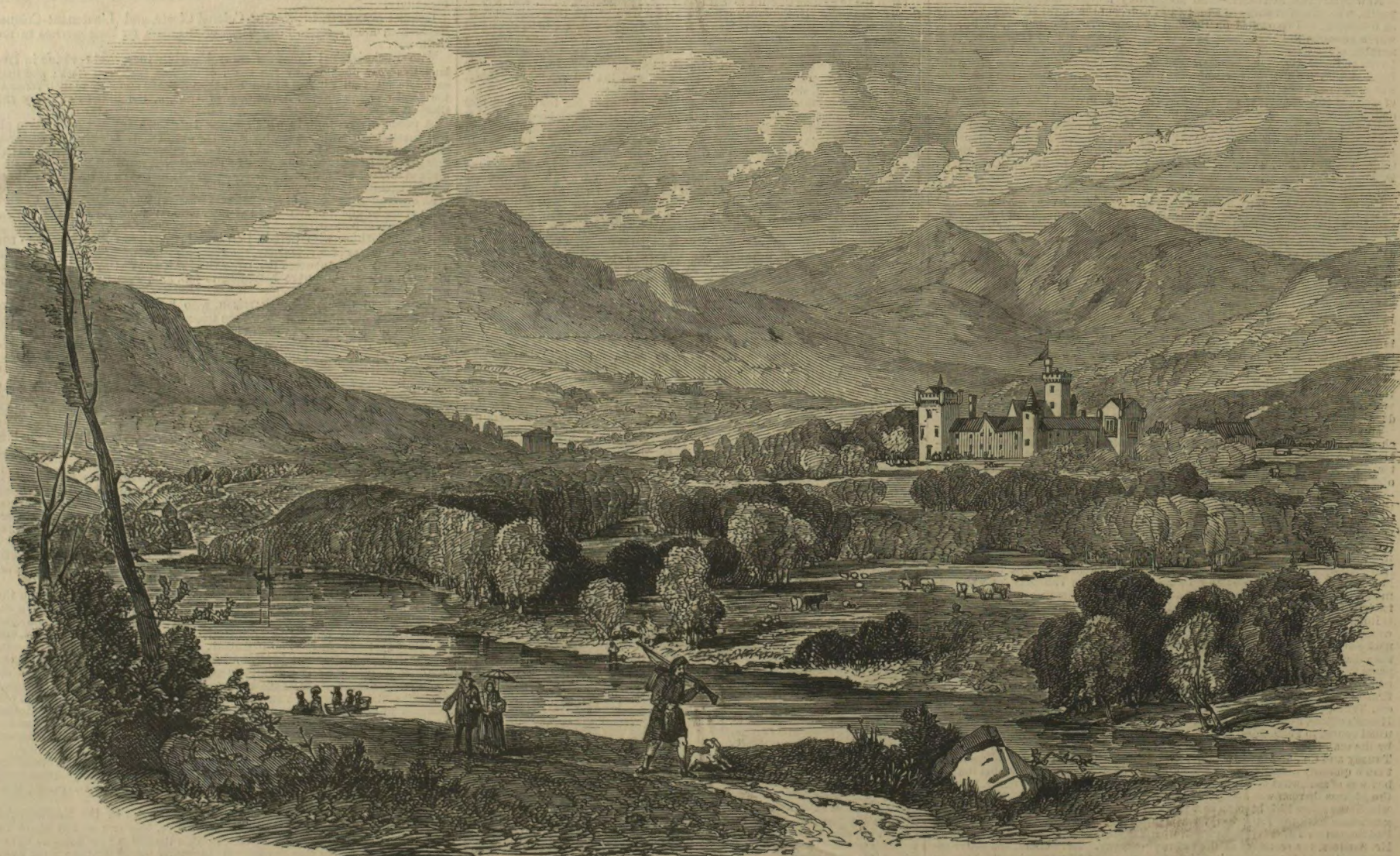
THE ROYAL PROCESSION PASSING CASTLE-STREET, ABERDEEN.

(Continued from page 166.)

Queen's room, looks to the east, or down the river. Down a few steps are three rooms, entered from a narrow lobby. In the first of these is the room for the Princess Royal and her maid. Next, there is a small room for the governess.

Both these look eastward. To the west is the nursery—a large, well-aired room. I enjoyed the prospect of the Royal nurselings sporting on these heathery braes, amidst cran, craw, and blaeberries, and the rippling of the water, and the sough of the wind mellowed through the gentle trees, the unrodden ground below,

and the smokeless heaven above, more than the thought of slain deer and Highland gatherings. These three rooms are papered, and hung with white dimity. "The garden is to the right as you enter, quite close to the house. It occupies something less than an acre. It is sown principally with annuals."



BALMORAL CASTLE, HER MAJESTY'S RESIDENCE IN THE HIGHLANDS.



THE NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL, IN SAINT ANDREW'S HALL.

MUSIC.

NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NORWICH, TUESDAY.—The ninth Norfolk and Norwich Musical Festival will commence this evening, with a concert. Her Majesty the Queen is the patron; and the Queen Dowager, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and Duchess of Cambridge, Vice-Patrons. The Earl of Leicester, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, is President; and amongst the Vice-Presidents are the Bishop of Norwich and the Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich, the High Sheriff, the Marquis of

Douro, M.P., the Mayor of Norwich, the Marquis of Bristol, the Earls of Orford, Roseberry, Gosford, and Stradbroke, Earl Jermyn, M.P., Lord G. Bentinck, M.P., Viscount Ranelagh, Viscount Jocelyn, M.P., Viscount Acheson, Lords Hastings, Berners, Stafford, Sonde, Walsingham, Wodehouse, Colborne, Rev. Lord Bayning, Justice Patteson, Hon. Baron Alderson, Hon. Baron Rolfe, Hon. E. R. Coke, M.P., George Hudson, Esq., M.P., the Mayors of Yarmouth, Lynn, and Thetford, the Sheriff of Norwich, C. E. Rumbold, Esq., M.P., Major-General R. P. J. Harvey, K.C.B., Sir E. Bacon, Bart., Rev. Sir W. Kemp, Bart., S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., H. N. Burroughes, Esq., M.P., W. Bagge, Esq., M.P., J. Sanders, Esq., M.P., E. S. Gooch, Esq., M.P., E. Fellowes, Esq., M.P., &c. The arrangements for the festival are in the hands of a Committee of Management, of which Edmond Wodehouse Esq., M.P., is the Chairman; P. Finch, Esq.,

Deputy-Chairman; T. Steward, Esq., and Mr. F. J. Blake, Treasurer; and Messrs. G. Simpson and R. Kerrison, Hon. Secretaries.

Although these triennial gatherings are of no ancient date, having commenced only in 1824, the Norwich Festival is looked forward to with the greatest interest both by artist and amateur. There has been an ardent desire manifested by the directors for the time being to produce novelties, and to ensure as perfect an execution as possible of the different programmes. To be sure, something like an exclusive principle may have been exhibited at the celebrations, and at one period the schemes savoured too much of a *Spohr*ish spirit to satisfy the cravings of the *dilettanti* who were not bigotted nor tied down to one school. At the same time, whilst the production of the "Christian's Prayer," of "Calvary," of the "Last Judgment," and of the "Fall of Babylon"—all works by

Spohr—was creditable to these music meetings, neglect was exhibited towards the rising genius of Mendelssohn, who alone, since Handel, has been enabled to establish a novel and high standard of oratorio composition. The success of "Elijah" at the Birmingham Festival, in 1846, having proved that Mendelssohn was the only existing oratorio-composer possible, the Norwich committee, through the Rev. R. F. Elwin, addressed to him an invitation, both in 1846 and 1847, to compose a new work for the Festival of this year, or to conduct either "Paul" or "Elijah." Mendelssohn's reply to the last communication, written a month prior to his lamented and premature decease, will be perused with deep interest:—

"Leipsic, October 2, 1847.

"My dear Sir,—Having been obliged to give up my intended journey to Italy, I returned to this place, and found your letter of the 18th of September, for which I beg to return my very sincere thanks. I am afraid I shall not be able to offer a new oratorio or sacred cantata for performance next year; for, although I have begun some work of the kind, I have the winter so entirely taken up with performances in different parts of Germany, and with other occupations, that I shall not be able to finish that work in time for your festival. But as you intend doing my 'Elijah,' in that case, I have only to say that it would afford me great pleasure if I could find the opportunity to conduct at such a festival as yours, of which I have always heard the most interesting and brilliant accounts, and from which I may anticipate so great a musical treat.—Believe me, &c.,

FELIX MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLODY."

"To the Rev. R. T. Elwin.

Scarcely a month had elapsed after the gifted composer had written the above, and he was no more; and within a few months, Mr. Elwin, to whom the letter was addressed, who had been the life and soul of the Festivals, was struck with paralysis, and the meeting is deprived of his fervid enthusiasm for the good cause. Another fatality has attended the celebration. A near relation of Mr. Wodehouse, a most active and zealous amateur, was struck the other day with apoplexy; and the Festival is thus deprived of the presence of the members of the Wodehouse family.

With every contrivance, and with the drawback of very unsettled weather, the Festival bids fair to be prosperous. Those amateurs who arrived early, and heard the musical services on Sunday morning and afternoon at the Cathedral, had reason to congratulate themselves on their early coming. The edifice itself is alone sufficient to attract the antiquarian and architectural admirer to Norwich. The noble nave and the glorious cloisters, the lofty tower, the elegant spire, offer to the eye the effect of the grand, the solemn, and the beautiful; whilst the superb chanting and singing of the choir fall upon the ear, and excite reverential and devotional feelings in harmony with the architectural attributes of the building. In the morning the Sanctus and Responses were by Mr. Buck, the organist; the "Te Deum" by Hall and Hine; and the anthem, "Like as the hart," by Greene. The Precursor of Canterbury, Mr. Stratton, stated that he had never heard the anthem so well sung, especially the execution of the very difficult and continuous passing shakes. In the days of Greene and some of the old writers, the shakes were frequently used, and they must have had more expert singers than we have now, or the execution must have been indifferent. Mr. Buck, in his responses, has judiciously introduced to the alternate commandment the major and minor. In the afternoon, Gibbon's masterly service, in E major, was done very beautifully; the observance of the light and shade was in the best taste by the entire choir. The anthem, "How beautiful the feet," was sung by Masters Mann and Bennett. I never heard more exquisite vocalisation; there is a touching tone in the quality of the boy Mann's voice which has never been surpassed, and it affected the auditory powerfully. Many services have I heard, in various countries, but I must state that that in Norwich Cathedral is one of the finest; and such an authority as that of the Precursor of Canterbury, and of a dignitary of another cathedral, with whom I had the pleasure of conversing, confirmed me in the opinion I had formed. Mr. Buck's execution of the "Samson" overture, of Handel, as a voluntary, was also remarkable.

Visitors who did not attend the guinea rehearsal on Monday morning had ample attractions in viewing the antiquities of the town, which, with its gardens and bridges over the river Wensum, has in many parts the aspect of a Dutch town. St. Andrew's Hall, in which the Festivals are held, is admirably adapted for the purpose. Upwards of two thousand persons can be accommodated. It was a conventual church, commenced in 1415 by Sir Thomas Erpingham, and finished by his son, Sir Robert, a monk on the foundation. The nave, in which the meetings take place, is one hundred and twenty-four feet long, with two aisles seventy feet broad. Twelve pillars sustain the roof; and there are fourteen windows on each side in the upper tier, and six in the lower. The orchestra is at the western window, opposite which is a clock surmounted by the Royal Arms in carved-work, and a gilt figure of Justice. The Hall is filled with paintings, amongst which the portraits of Nelson, Queen Anne, Prince George of Denmark, and a few others, are alone now visible, on account of the galleries rising at both sides the extent of the Hall. The Patrons' Gallery, to which the guinea tickets are admitted, is at the east end; and in the centre of the first row is a chair of state for the Duke of Cambridge. The effect of the orchestra is imposing, but I do not think that the vocalists and instrumentalists are judiciously placed. The arrangement is thus:—Beneath the organ, which reaches nearly to the arched roof, are the drums on each side, with the trombones and ophicleides, horns and trumpets, beneath. Then come the clarionets, flutes, oboes, and bassoons, flanked by stringed instruments. Beneath are the first and second violins and the violas. In the front row are ranged the violoncellos and double basses, the leader being just behind, with the conductor's desk behind the principal singers. To the right and left of the instrumentalists, in the aisles—the former are entirely in the nave—are posted the chorus singers, up to the ceiling. The fault in this distribution of the forces is obvious: the first violins, from which the subject or melody emanates, play through a mass of basses; and the voices from the aisles are heard through the phalanx of players in the nave. The German mode of placing the executants at a festival is the most effective. The chorus singers are posted in advance of the instrumentalists; the brass band is mixed with the double basses and violoncellos; and the first and second violins are brought the most forward. The policy of a special conductor for the chorus, whenever there is a large body, is also, I think, advantageous.

However "doctors may differ" as to acoustics, justice must be rendered to the Committee for their spirit and intelligence in the engagements; and it is highly creditable to Norwich, to be enabled to produce such a vast and excellent body of chorists. The numbers given are 80 trebles, 50 altos, 65 tenors, and 75 basses; in all 270, of whom not above 50 are taken from London and other towns.

The Choral Societies here are in constant practice, and reflect the highest credit on their master, Mr. J. F. Hill, for their executive facility, nature having certainly bestowed a beautiful quality of voice upon them, especially amongst the fair trebles and the boys. The instrumental troops are first-rate. Amongst the first violins are Blagrove, W. Thomas, G. A. Griesbach, J. Loder, Dando, E. W. Thomas, W. Cramer, Baker, J. Day, R. Bray, Banister, &c.; second violins—Watts, Watkins, H. Westrop, Day, Perry, Patey, Newsham, T. Westrop, Hall, &c.; violas—Hill, Wagstaff, Alest, S. and J. Calkin, &c.; violoncellos—Lindley, Lucas, Hatton, Bonner, Hausmann, W. Loder, Lavenn, W. L. Phillips, &c.; double basses—Howell, Flower, Severn, Casolari, Remagle, &c.; flutes—Card, senior and junior; oboes—G. Cooke, Mulsch, &c.; clarionets—Lazarus, Maycock, &c.; bassoons—Baumann, Godfrey, &c.; horns—Jarrett, Rae, trumpet—Harper, jun., Irwin, &c.; trombones—the Smithies, Bowhill, ophicleides—Prosperie and Brighton; Chipp, Goodwin, and Norton, at the drums. The total was thus divided: first violins, 20; second violins, 22; first violas, 10; second violas, 10; violoncellos, 11; double basses, 11; wood band, 17; brass, 17. The total forces approach 400 performers.

The musical direction and conductorship of the Festival was confided to Benedict, who had the distinguished post at the meeting in 1845; and, judging from the rehearsals of yesterday and of to-day, the programme will be executed with judgment, taste, and energy. Mr. Harcourt, an able resident professor, is the organist. All the great artists have arrived. Viardot, who left Paris on Friday, was here on Sunday. Alboni, who sang at Plymouth on Saturday, and at Reading yesterday, was at this morning's rehearsal; with Lablache and Castellan, who came from Worcester; as also those delightful vocalists, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Sims Reeves, and Lockey. Mr. H. Phillips and Mr. Whitworth are the basses.

To add to the musical excitement, there has been a loyal demonstration in favour of the Duke of Cambridge, who arrived here by a special train at four P.M., yesterday, having quitted London at eleven, by the Eastern Counties Railroad. His Royal Highness was received by the Mayor and Corporation, conducted by an escort of the 16th Lancers to the Guildhall, the ancient custom of the "whiffers" clearing the way being observed; and an address presented. The Royal Duke then went to the Palace of the Bishop, and a banquet and concert were given. This day his Royal Highness attended Divine Service at the Cathedral; the musical selection was from Handel's "Messiah," the Choruses "Lift up your heads" and the "Hallelujah," and Master Mann singing the air, "But thou didst not leave his soul," with rare perfection; Mr. Buck presiding at the organ. The Duke of Cambridge afterwards visited the Government School of Design, and attended the Horticultural *Atte* at the Corn Exchange.

There have been four cheap Concerts given at St. Andrew's Hall, the receipts of which are devoted to the Festival. The last one, last night, was crowded to excess, and nearly £100 was taken; but the performance was not of a nature to call for criticism. The profits of the Festival are appropriated for the benefit of the Norfolk and Norwich, the West Norfolk and Yarmouth Hospitals, the Dispensary, the Eye Infirmary, the Blind Institution, &c. The admission tickets to the body of the hall and side galleries are fixed at half a guinea.

WEDNESDAY.—The first performance was given last night, and the receipts exceeded those of the opening concert last Festival considerably. In 1845 there were 76 in the patrons' gallery, and 625 in the body of the hall and side galleries; but last night there were 152 guinea tickets, and 1150 half-guineas, making a total of 727 guineas. Thus the meeting commenced most auspiciously; and the fitness of the weather yesterday, with a most brilliant morning to-day, afford every promise of continued success. The first movement of the No. 8 Beethoven Symphony in F had been executed, and the picturesque second movement was in progress, when the presence of the Duke of Cambridge was announced. He entered, accompanied by the Bishop of Norwich and his distinguished company of guests at the episcopal palace, and was received with general cheering. The National Anthem was immediately sung, Madame Castellan taking the first verse, the second being sung in harmony by the principal singers, and the third being given by Madame Viardot. The conductor then returned to Beethoven; but whether it was the attraction of Royalty, or whether the Norwich Concert frequenters are not amateurs of symphonies, the work passed off without a hand, although energetically played, and with few blemishes to take notice of.

Misses A. and M. Williams obtained the first encore by their neat execution of the cadenzas in Mr. W. H. Holmes's duo, "The Swiss Maidens." The blending

quality of the voices of the two sisters, and the perfect precision with which their roulades were rendered, gained for them at once the suffrages of the audience. Madame Castellan sang the Polacca from Donizetti's "Linda," "O luce di quest'anima," brilliantly; and Mr. Sims Reeves, whom we have heard in better voice, delivered Weber's scena from "Oberon," "O 'tis a glorious sight," with immense power. Then came Lablache, rapturously received and encored in the "Largo al factotum;" and next Viardot, with the "Ah non credea," from Bellini's "Sonnambula." The exquisite beauty of her delivery of the adagio did not excite her hearers so much as her fine vocalisation merited; but when she poured forth the "Ah non giunge," she produced an electrical effect. Her deep contralto notes in the passage, "Ah! mi abbraccia," recalled the voice of her sister Malibran; and when she took the highest notes in the upper octave of the soprano register, finishing with a most marvellously articulated shake, there was no end to the plaudits, and she was compelled to repeat the finale. Her *debut* was thus triumphant, and it was followed by the great vocal achievement of Alboni, in the "Cenerentola" finale; but here again we remarked that her beautiful execution of the adagio, "Nacqui all' affanno," was not sufficiently appreciated; whilst the vocal dexterity in the "Non piu mesta" was applauded vehemently, and she was encored.

The first part terminated with a selection from Cimarosa's "Il Matrimonio Segreto," comprising the trio "Le faccio," the popular duo "Se fiato," and the sextetto "Tu me dice," sung by Castellan (Carolina), Viardot (Lesetta), Alboni (Fidalma), Sims Reeves (Paolino), H. Phillips (Il Conte), and Lablache (Geronimo). This selection was badly placed—it ought to have come first in the act.

The second part opened with gleanings from Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro," beginning with the overture; and then the Page's cavatina, "Voi che sapete;" the duo, "Crudel, perché," between the Count and Susanna; the aria, "Dove sono," of the Countess; the "Non piu andrai" of Figaro; the duo, "Sull' aria," of Susanna and the Countess; and the finale of the first act. It was thus cast:—Mme. Castellan, the Countess; Viardot, Susanna; Alboni, the Page; Miss A. Williams, Marcelina; Lablache, Figaro; Whitworth, the Count; Mr. Lockey, Basilio; and H. Phillips, Bartolo and Antonio. The "Sull' aria" was encored. The selection was executed with great spirit.

Lockey sang Mendelssohn's song, "The Garland," expressively, and the Prayer from Rossini's "Moise;" and Sir H. R. Bishop's glee, "The Chough and Crow," terminated the concert; which, with five encores, was over at half-past eleven, beginning at eight o'clock. The Duke of Cambridge remained until the conclusion.

Amongst the company were Dowager Lady E. Suffield, Lady Buxton, Lady East Stanhope, Lady Stafford, Lady Stanley, Lady Colborne, Lady Flower, Rev. Canon Freer, Sir W. Foster, Colonel Smith, Sir W. Folkes, E. Wodehouse, Esq., M.P., Sir J. Preston, &c.

The first morning performance, to-day, was very fully attended—Haydn's "Creation" being always attractive at these meetings. There were 202 guineas in the Patrons' Gallery, and 1134 half-guineas—a total of 769 guineas. In 1845 the receipts were 258 guinea tickets, and 1077 half-guineas—a total of 796½ guineas; so the balance is in favour of 1845 for the second performance. The Duke of Cambridge (attended by Baron Knessebeck), the Bishop of Norwich, Lady Stanley, Viscount Ranelagh (who arrived expressly from Scotland to attend the Festival), the Mayor of Norwich, and a long list of the town and county gentry, were present. The brilliant rays of the sun through the windows set off the toilettes of the Norfolk belles to the best advantage.

The scheme opened with Spohr's "Christian Prayer," translated from the German by Professor Taylor. This work is the least worthy of all Spohr's compositions, which are greater in opera than in oratorio. The composer's peculiar modes of thought and expression, his monotonous mannerism, and his chromatic crudities are conspicuous in his version of the "Lord's Prayer." The poetry, through Mr. Taylor's filtered translation from German to English, is not of an elevated nature, the musical imagery is gloomy and unimaginative, and the fugal writing is disjointed. It was carefully executed—Madame Castellan, the Misses Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Whitworth, and Phillips singing the *solis*.

A miscellaneous selection succeeded, beginning with Alboni's impressive delivery of Cherubini's "Oh! salutaris hostia." Lablache then sang Paisiello's scena, "Chi puo rederti," from the "Passione," with stupendous force, conquering its florid divisions with surprising flexibility, sustaining his great reputation as a theorist who loves his art, and who is versed in all schools from grave to gay—from lively to severe. Marcello's Psalm, "I ciell immensi," so popular at our Ancient Concerts, was sung by Alboni, and was encored by the Royal Duke. Mr. Sims Reeves next gave a magnificent reading of the "Deeper and deeper still" from Handel's "Jephtha," developing his declamatory powers with overwhelming force—the recitative and breathing forth the air "Waft her, angels," with truly devotional feeling.

The genius of Viardot then asserted its supremacy by a splendid interpretation of the air "Farewell ye limpid streams." The fervour with which she poured forth the movement "Brighter scenes I seek above"—her exquisite musical accent, and her refined and intellectual conception of the sublime composition, created altogether a prodigious sensation; and although applause at these sacred performances is strictly refrained from, there was that indescribable murmur of delight at the close of her pathetic singing, which proved how deeply it was felt and appreciated. This part terminated with Rossini's chorus "La carità," proving how great effects may be produced by the simplest means. The plaintive subject of this chorus, and the gentle tones of melancholy pervading its stately and massive harmonies, raised the most pleasing emotions.

On such a work as that of Haydn's "Creation" it would now be as useless to dwell, as to point out the beauties of Handel's "Messiah" or Mendelssohn's "Elijah." These great and musical epics at once took their stand as marvellous and unapproachable oratorios, perfect in their conception and design, marvellous in their development and treatment, graphic and holy in their effects. Of the execution of the "Creation" the praise cannot be too earnest. Every lover of the art must have been delighted with the choral singing and the orchestral colouring. The solos were allotted to Mme. Viardot, Mme. Castellan, the Miss A. Williams, Messrs. Reeves, Lockey, Whitworth, and H. Phillips; the first, with Whitworth, having the duo, "Grateful consort;" Mme. Castellan, and the air "With verdure clad;" Miss A. Williams, "The marvellous work;" "On mighty pens;" Mr. Reeves, "In native worth;" Mr. Lockey, "In splendour bright;" and "In rosy mantles;" and Mr. Phillips, the music of "Raphaël."

THURSDAY.—The second concert, last night, was not so fully attended as on the first evening. The numbers were 79 in the Patrons' Gallery, and 901 in the body of the Hall. The scheme opened with Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," the solos effectively sung by Miss M. Williams, Lockey, Whitworth, and Phillips. The singing of the choruses "Disperse," "Come with torches," and the concluding *chorale* was superb. The Storm Movement was finely played by the band.

The encores were seven, namely, Mme. Castellan, in the "Nel dolce canto" of Benedict and De Beriot; Mr. Lockey, in Lachner's song, "When midnight's darkest veil," the horn obligato of which, played by Jarrett, was one of the finest pieces of execution, whether as regards tone or dexterity, I have ever heard; Mlle. Alboni, in Rossini's "Una voce;" Mme. Viardot and Lablache, in the "Ah guardate," from "La Prova;" Mr. Sims Reeves, in Benedict's song, "Tis sad thus to fall;" Lablache, in his Neapolitan song; Mlle. Alboni, in "Il Segreto;" and, finally, Mr. H. Phillips, in Handel's "Haste thee, nymph," with the laughing chorus. It may be guessed that the concert went off with spirit, as, in addition to the above, there was the "Semiramide" duo, "Serbami ognon," most wonderfully sung by Viardot and Alboni; and the "Dunque io son" duo, between the latter and Lablache; besides the grand vocalization of Viardot in Weber's "Der Freyschütz" scena, which she sang in German. Lablache's humour in the Neapolitan peculiarities produced intense merriment, as did Phillips in his jovial rendering of Handel's song. Wallace's anthem, "Oh preserve and bless the Queen," terminated this fine concert.

THURSDAY EVENING.—The weather continues magnificent, and the attendance at the second morning performance to-day was very great. There were 291 visitors in the Patrons' Gallery, and 1354 in the other places, making a total of 1645 persons. The Duke of Cambridge, the Bishop of Norwich, Baron Alderson, and a distinguished array of rank and fashion, were present. His Royal Highness had the score before him, and gave the signal for the encores in the finale of the first part, "Thanks be to God" and the trio "Lift thine eyes," sung to perfection by the Misses A. and M. Williams and Viardot.

Of Madame Castellan, the Misses A. and M. Williams, Messrs. Sims Reeves and Lockey, we had to report most favourably in our account of the Worcester Festival; they were in good voice to-day, and sang conscientiously and impressively. The readings of Benedict were highly judicious; his beat was steady, and his energy unceasing. The vocalists and instrumentalists were encouraged and inspired by his example, and took up their several points with unerring precision and immense force.

My account of the third and last concert, this evening, and of the final performance to-morrow morning (Friday), will not be in time for your early publication, and the general results of the festival, terminating with a ball to-morrow night, for the same reason, must be given next week; but up to this moment it has progressed triumphantly, as the attendances for four performances in 1845 were 650 guinea tickets and 3719 half-guineas, whilst this year there have been sold 724 guinea tickets and 4539 half-guineas.

WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—We are compelled to postpone our general summary of this meeting, together with an account of its financial result, until our next publication, when we shall give a review of the Norwich gathering.

Mlle. Lind.—The Swedish Nightingale's Concert at the Town Hall, Birmingham, with M. Roger, Signori Belletti and F. Lablache, and Balfe as conductor, was a complete overflow. She sang the same pieces noticed in our reports of the concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre. On the 7th, Mlle. Lind sang at a concert in Liverpool; and on the 9th and 11th performed in "Lucia" and the "Sonnambula," at the Theatre Royal, Manchester. On the 14th she sang at Hull; and next Monday will be at York.

THE ITALIAN OPERA IN DUBLIN.—Grisi and Mario have terminated a most successful series of performances in Dublin. Bellini's "Sonnambula," in which they appeared twice, drew enormous houses, as did "Norma," the "Puritani," and "Gazza Ladra."

MUSIC IN MANCHESTER.—M. Panofka, the composer and violinist, has taken up his residence in this town, where he will no doubt meet with the cordial reception due to his distinguished abilities.

MARGATE.—On Friday evening, September 8th, Mr. Gardner gave, in the Assembly Rooms, a concert of Sacred Music, consisting of selections from Handel's "Judas Maccabeus" and "Messiah," which was well attended. The solos were sung by Miss Wells, Miss J. Wells, Mr. Pettman, and Mr. Henry Smith, supported by an efficient band and chorus.

THE THEATRES.

There has been next to nothing done in the theatrical world during the past week. The Adelphi company at the HAYMARKET has gained by the appearance of Mrs. Yates, in the "Wreck Ashore," and the house has been crowded to inconvenience. Mr. Phelps and the principal members of the SADLER'S WELLS company have been starting at the SURREY, playing the "Lady of Lyons" with great effect; Miss Cooper performing *Pauline Deschappelles*, vice Miss Laura Addison. The drama of "Time tries all," which we noticed last week, is firmly established as an attractive piece at the OLYMPIC; and Mr. and Mrs. Keeley conclude this evening a most prosperous engagement at the MAYLEBONE. At this theatre, a young lady, said to be a daughter of Mr. F. Vining, made her appearance, under an assumed name, on Monday, in the farce of "Perfection." She has a prepossessing figure and face, and sings agreeably; but is, as yet, scarcely calculated for a metropolitan theatre. Mr. Hudson will appear on Monday in some of his most popular Irish characters.

There appears to be as little going on in the Parisian dramatic circles, just at present, as in our own; and it is difficult to tell what our translators will do, by reason of the dearth of new French pieces. None of the leading Paris dramatists will set to work upon the chance of having their plays and spectacles eclipsed by the performance of more terrible and interesting ones out of the theatre; and none of the managers feel disposed to go to much expense upon their stages, when they may be, upon the shortest notice, all turned into hospitals. If this "stoppage of supplies" has the effect of driving our authors to trust to their own invention, it will not be such a misfortune after all.

An amateur dramatic performance will take place at the Strand Theatre on the 4th October, supported by the members of the Whittington Club, under the direction of Mr. W. J. Hurlstone, in aid of funds for increasing the library of the institution. The pieces selected are "The Rent Day" and "The Loan of a Lover."

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ENDURANCE.

WERE the lonely acorn never bound
In the rude cold grasp of the rotting ground;
Did the rigid frost never harden up
The mould above its bursting cup;
Were it never soak'd in the rain and hail,
Or chill'd by the breath of the wintry gale,
It would not sprout in the sunshine free,
Or give the promise of a tree;
It would not spread to the summer air
Its lengthening boughs and branches fair,
To form a bower where, in starry nights,
Young Love might dream unknown delights;
Or stand in the woods among its peers,
Fed by the dews of a thousand years.

Were never the dull, unseemly ore
Dragg'd from the depths where it slept of yore;
Were it never cast into searching flame,
To be purged of impurity and shame;
Were it never molten 'mid burning brands,
Or bruised and beaten by stalwart hands,
It would never be known as a thing of worth;
It would never emerge to a nobler birth;
It would never be form'd into mystic rings,
To fetter Love's erratic wings;
It would never shine amid priceless gems,
Nor become to the world a power and a pride,
Cherish'd, adored, and deified.

So, thou, O man of a noble soul,
Starting in view of a glorious goal,
Wert thou never exposed to the blasts, forlorn—
The storms of sorrow—the sleets of scorn;
Wert thou never refined in pitiless fire,
From the dross of thy sloth and mean desire;
Wert thou never taught to feel and know
That the truest love has its roots in woe,
Thou wouldst never unriddle the complex plan,
Or reach half way to the perfect man;
Thou wouldst never attain the tranquil height
Where wisdom purifies the sight,
And God unfolds to the humblest gaze
The bliss and beauty of His ways.

CHARLES MACKAY.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been, for the most part, fine. A remarkable fall in the mean temperature of the air took place between Sunday, the 10th, and Monday, the 11th. Owing to illness I am unable to give the usual particulars of the weather each day; the following, however, is the mean temperature of every day; viz. Thursday, 55°; Friday, 61°; Saturday, 59°; Sunday, 59°; Monday, 51½°; Tuesday, 49°; and Wednesday, 45°; and that for the week ending this day was 54½°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:—

Thursday, Sept. 7,	the highest during the day was 64½ deg., and the lowest was 46½ deg.
Friday, Sept. 8,	67½
Saturday, Sept. 9,	67½
Sunday, Sept. 10,	67
Monday, Sept. 11,	60½
Tuesday, Sept. 12,	59
Wednesday, Sept. 13,	58½

It will be seen that the temperature of the air on Wednesday declined to the low point of 32°; in fact it was less than 32° at about the time of the eclipse of the Moon, which was visible, the sky being clear; but, owing to illness, was not seen by myself.

Blackheath, Thursday, Sept. 14.

J. G.

HALO.—The inhabitants of London had, on Thursday night, an opportunity of witnessing one of those celestial phenomena which sometimes, though rarely, occur in this latitude. For several hours the moon, when full, was surrounded by a well-defined and magnificent halo, of the largest dimensions we ever remember to have witnessed. Instead of the ordinary size, the arch seemed to embrace a full third of the visible horizon; and the moon, at about ten o'clock, being nearly south, the appearance was beautiful. The rim of the halo was as perfect and well defined as the arc of the rainbow, having the advantage of being a perfect circle. It lasted until near one o'clock.

PAYMENT OF DEBTS OUT OF REAL ESTATES.—The Act (11th and 12th Vict., cap. 87) to amend the law as to the payment of debts out of real estates is now in force. As the law stood before the 31st ult., when the Act received the Royal Assent, the statute 1st Will. IV. cap. 47, could not be applied to the case of lands, tenements, or hereditaments of a deceased debtor which were by descent or otherwise than by devise vested in the heir or coheir of such debtors, subject to an executory devise over in favour of a person or persons not existing or not ascertained; but it is now declared that the provision recited, in the Act mentioned, shall extend to lands, &c. of a deceased debtor, and the Court of Chancery may order the property to be sold, and a conveyance so made to be as effectual as if the heir or coheirs were seized or possessed of the fee simple or other whole estate so to be sold, and if an infant or infants was or were of full age.

WESTMINSTER WORKING MAN'S EMIGRATION CLUB.—On Monday evening a numerous public meeting of the labouring classes, the majority of whom were respectable-looking mechanics, took place at the Working Man's Institute, Pear-street, Strutton-ground, a very densely populated but wretched part of Westminster, for the purpose of receiving the report of a committee appointed to inquire into the practicability of forming an emigration club for the working classes. Mr. Aitchison in the chair, who opened the business by observing that the subject of emigration had of late years attracted a large share of the attention of the philanthropic, and he rejoiced to think that the benefits might be extended to the over-crowded population of Westminster. It was only necessary for him to explain that a short time ago a lecture had been delivered in that room upon the subject of emigration, which had led to the appointment of a committee, in order to consider the propriety of organising an emigration club. The committee had met several times, and he was now prepared to submit their report to the meeting. The chairman then proceeded to read a voluminous report. It proposed that a society should be formed, to consist of an unlimited number of members, and to be connected with the Society for the Promotion of Colonization; that the subscribers should pay 9d. per week per share, and one shilling entry, and that the election of members for emigration should take place every three months, and be decided by lot. It was calculated that thus the society would send out one hundred members in four years.—Mr. Standford moved the adoption of the report and the formation of a society based on the resolutions of the committee. He entered at much length into the question of a surplus population, contending that to that surplus and the ruinous competition which it entailed, the present low rate of wages and general distress in the mother country were to be attributed. He saw from the returns of the trades' unions, that of 200,000 working men in London, one-third were in employment; one-third in only partial employment, pawning their clothes, and partly dependent on charity; and the remaining third wholly relying on charity. He then alluded to the rate of wages in our Australian colonies, and to the small proportion of human beings to the soil, and concluded by contrasting the advantages to be derived from properly organised emigration clubs, with the visionary prospects held out by the Chartist and their land scheme. The motion was carried *nem. con.*, and a committee formed for the purpose of carrying out the views of the club.



DRAWING OF A RACING SWEEP.

RACING "SWEEPS."

LOTTERIES have long since been declared public nuisances; and all raffles and other devices under the denomination of sales, which are equivalent to lotteries, are prohibited, under heavy penalties, by a great variety of statutes. Nevertheless, of late years, lotteries, in which the names of favourite horses in racing lists are prizes, have been tolerated in the metropolis, and other parts of the kingdom, to an almost incredible extent. The practice has been condemned as illegal by magistrates from the Bench; and Her Majesty's Attorney-General has declared it to be his intention, in future, to prosecute newspapers under "the Lottery Act," for inserting advertisements announcing "sweeps;" and this has been followed up by an official letter from the Home Office to the Solicitor of Stamps, directing, that, in the event of any infringement of the law in this respect hereafter, he shall take immediate proceedings against the offenders.

On the other hand, there seems to be no inclination on the part of the Attorney-General to suppress the moral nuisances themselves. The racing season is now at its close, and, before the commencement of another, there will, we trust, be time to abate what must, in its social bearings, be regarded as a pernicious practice.

The form of decision, or the "drawing" of a Sweep, which our Illustration represents, is briefly as follows:—A number of tickets are issued, at 1s. each, or more, according to the amount of prizes; a corresponding number are placed in a wheel, and in another the names of the horses and blanks. These numbers and names are drawn by boys; they hand them to a person, who calls out the number, if a prize or blank. If a horse be drawn, the fortunate number is entered in a book provided for the purpose, and the holder is entitled to receive a sum of money, according to the position of the horse in the race.

Some "Sweeps" are decided like the Art Union awards: there are no blanks, but the horses alone are drawn; and the holder of the number drawn at the same time receives the prize or horse named. It should be added, that money lost or won in the "Sweeps" cannot be recovered by law.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE GREAT ST. LEGER!

We are such stuff
As dreams are made of.—SHAKESPEARE.

One man begins to snore before his head touches the pillow; another "sleeps with an eye open;" but all are dreamers. So said Plato and Anacreon Moore; and so says the experience of every twenty-four hours, as often as there are seconds in them. But when we "steep the senses in forgetfulness," it matters little "what dreams may come;" it is the waking fantasy that does the mischief. Somnambulism won't answer in Cheapside, nor any where else. Such being the case, need it be observed that Yorkshire is the sort of place wherein people ought to be wide awake? And was this the case during its great Olympic festival of this instant week? Were its multitudes drowsy, dreamy, or "housessed?" That is the question. A King once said in the Tuileries, "La France, c'est moi." Your Tyke pronounces "T' Leger" to be Doncaster Races. There is no doubt about it, no more than there is about its being the bitterest three minutes and a half of the existences of ninety-nine hundredths of those who experience it. Did you ever see an *auto-da-fé*? If not, look at the Grand Stand at Epsom or Doncaster when the Derby or Leger is being run for, and you will have a fair idea of such a spectacle.

The Doncaster Meeting for 1848 was not auspiciously ushered in. The Corporation had a misunderstanding with the Jockey Club, or, rather, with its representatives; but one must make allowances for such misunderstandings. The clouds, however, cleared away, and there was sunshine when the curtain drew up for the ceremonial. The scene was as miscellaneous as that in which we are introduced to Mrs. Beppo. It is at Doncaster that you meet everybody you meet elsewhere—and many that are never seen anywhere else. Your mere "Yankee Doodles and Hindoos" are its commonplaces: the adjacent country furnishes scores that beat the (—) in "Frankenstein" all to sticks. On Monday the regulars were en route from London and their other resorts; and the same evening they were as busy as circumstances permitted at the Rooms. The character of the communications at that rendezvous resembles essentially the style and spirit of the "Thousand and one nights." You listen while it is stated "upon an affidavit," that a certain animal cannot avoid winning the approaching St. Leger—though, of your particular knowledge, it was turned to dogsmeat in the course of last Lent. You hear this, and your surprise is no less than was that of the Arabian Caliph. The eve of the meeting, as aforesaid, drew a considerable company after dinner to the place where betting people congregate—but the business transacted was small and little worth. Out of a lot of from twenty to thirty, that at one time or other found speculators at one price or another, but four were mentioned at any price at all—and the favourite only was fancied, her backers at 6 to 4 having the call to themselves.

This may serve as well as saying that all was flat and unprofitable. Springy Jack, so long the great creature of Scott's lot, was declared not to start, and Justice to Ireland began to look a hopeless affair. To sum up, as people are apt to say when they have something disagreeable to communicate, the meeting had all the symptoms of a milk-and-water flavour. There could not be a more seasonable day than Tuesday—but that was all. The racing was below zero in the matter of interest. The Flying Dutchman flew away with the Champagne in a canter. The great Four Year Old Sweepstakes was a walk over; there was a match, which Lord Glasgow lost of course; two other wretched apologies for sport—and that ended it. The morrow, moreover, cast its shadows before.

Now were the dreamers about to learn what stuff their brains were made of. The morning came in bright and joyous; and, as of yore, came also in the pleasure people by thousands. Doncaster, moreover, has become the centre of a radius of railways; consequently, the concourse had increased with the facility for their gathering together. True, there was not the manifestation common to the days of the road, when key-bugles and tin horns announced the advent of the company; but not the less was the fair town full on the noon of the Leger. And of all the race was the theme and the cynosure—for, in Yorkshire, the spirit of the turf is common to both genders. It looked not promisingly; nevertheless the excitement was mighty; and ere the turn of day a flood-tide set towards the course. The sport began with a couple of plates, followed by the Municipal Stakes for two-year-olds, which Lord Clifden won with his Brother to Ennui; and the observed of all observers was now to be put upon the scene.

From an entry of 133, the effective force of the great northern three-year-old Stake had dwindled to nine, the number of starters announced by the telegraph. And not the half of these had a friend in the world would give a macaroon for their prospects. Canezon was backed at 7 to 4 as the average; Surplice vacillated between 2 and 3 to 1; Flatcatcher was nominally at 4 to 1; and at a point worse may be quoted Justice to Ireland. When the field began to muster, and people's hearts to beat quicker, it was pretty obvious that Surplice was a very different totum from that in which he showed at the "Jockey" and as if to point the moral, Doncaster ran third in the opening race of the day for a Fifty Pound Plate! And now with bright weather, and a coarse lace waist, the great turf problem was once more put to the issue. For the Great St. Leger of 1848, nine animals rose, and after a first and false race, Surplice was the Conqueror by a neck—thus winning both Derby and St. Leger, a performance but once before accomplished by Champion in 1801.

Waving technical details, which are rarely of general interest, it may be lawful to exult in the issue of the St. Leger—if only because it so rarely affords such occasion. After a career of eminent services to our first of National

Sports, Lord George Bentinck has seen the produce of his stud achieve the most notable performance accomplished by a British race-horse. No shade of manoeuvre, tarnished the laurels he won; all was unimpeachable, as well in the course pursued with the winner as with those opposed to him. It was a passage of true English sporting—may it be the herald of good omens for the turf!... Turning to the deeds of the Graftons, Exeters, Chesterfields, Peels, Jerseys, and all the strong men of the Calendar, who would have dreamt of a young nobleman making his debut on the turf by winning, in his first season, with one colt, both the Derby and the Leger?

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"E.—I."—You were misinformed. Of the games lately played in Paris, between our distinguished amateur, Mr. Buckle, and M. Kieseritzky, the celebrated Livonian player, one only was preserved, and that we have been favoured with. Eight games were played in all; of which Mr. Buckle won three, M. Kieseritzky two, and the remaining three were drawn.

"M. P."—You are mistaken in supposing mate can be given, in No. 241, in the way suggested. Look at it again attentively.

"W. B."—In the case mentioned Black would take the Kt with his B checking, and thus defer the mate some moves.

"Epsilon."—Easy in three moves.

"—."—It may be obtained through any bookseller, or by post if you prefer it. Direct to the publisher, Hurst, King William-street, Strand. Your letter has no signature.

"J. W."—In the opinion of many problem-makers, the King may be allowed to Castle in a Problem. We think differently, but willingly yield the point.

"Sopracitta."—You have failed in No. 350 and 352.

"Bou Maza."—Your last attempt, as amended, is a palatable mate in two moves:—1. Kt takes Kt (double ch); 2. Kt to Kt 7th (double ch) and mate. With respect to the strategem to which you allude, we are sorry to pronounce it quite unadapted for publication. As we before said, there are not half a dozen players living who would look at a Problem wherein the mate was to be given under such restrictions. Try your hand at an ordinary position, as much like an actual end game as possible, with the simple condition that mate is to be given in three or four moves; and, if it possess merit, you may rely on its insertion.

"A. Z. B. Y."—He would rank as about a sixth or seventh-rate player.

"J. M. H."—1. If opened, and found to be more than seven days old, it would be liable to be sent to the Dead Letter Office. 2. A King can Castle after he has been checked. 3. In Castling on the Q's side, the King is placed on the Q B sq, and the Rook on the Q sq.

"E. and T."—Strictly speaking, we should say that "T." had resigned the game; but the best way, perhaps, would be, to play it out from the point in question.

"W. L."—It is surprising, and found to be more than seven days old, it would be liable to be sent to the Dead Letter Office. 2. A King can Castle after he has been checked. 3. In Castling on the Q's side, the King is placed on the Q B sq, and the Rook on the Q sq.

"C. E. R."—If thoroughly examined, we will be pretty sure to prove acceptable.

"Juvenis."—For an instructor in Chess, we should recommend you to apply to Mr. Harwitz, at the London Chess Club. The Treatise mentioned is a very serviceable one, both to young and old players.

"G. L. G."—"T. V."—"M.—n." and others.—We hope next week to have room to resume the publication of our Chess-games.

"S. T. R."—"G. S. T."—Southampton.—The publisher of the Chess-Players' Chronicle is Hurst, King William-street, Strand. Of the Berlin Magazine, Messrs. Williams and Norgate, of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

"G. S. T.'s" problem shall be examined, and reported on forthwith.

"W. D."—It may be accomplished in six moves easily.

"F. R. S."—It would seem invidious to institute a comparison; both are players of the first order.

Solutions by "T. Y.," "A. Z. B. Y.," "H. P.," "W. B.," "J. W.," "F. G. R.," "G. T. N.," "Miles," "G. A. H.," "W. L.," "A. T.," "A. B. A.," "G. S. T.," "Mp. Bóμβαλε," are correct.

*"An old rusty amateur is anxious for a chess competitor in a game by correspondence. His simple request is, that no youngster will be barking at him—but some fine fellow that can keep his wicket against some stiltish overhand bowling. Address, "A. B. C.," Post Office, Newport, Isle of Wight.

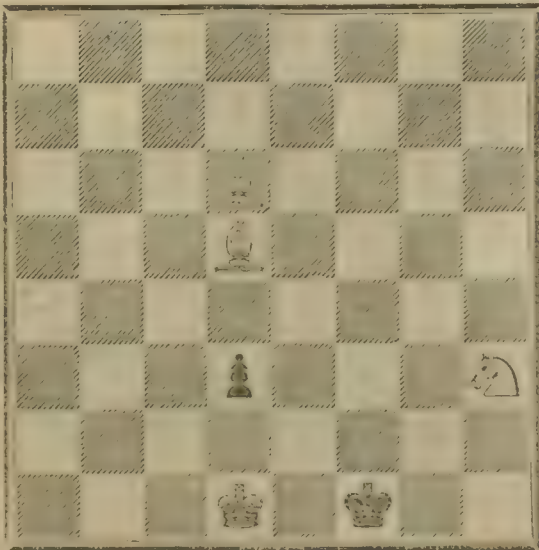
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 242.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K B to K 4th	P to Q 4th	4. K to Q B 2d	P to B 7th
2. Q B to Q 4th	P takes K B	5. B to Q 2d—Mate.	
3. B to K 3d	P takes P		

PROBLEM NO. 243.

By HERR KLING.

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in four moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).
15. P takes P

BLACK (London).

London to play.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 359.—By Mr. Silas Angus.

White: K at his R 4th, Q at her R 4th, B at Q B sq, Kt at K 4th; Ps at K Kt 4th and Q 2d.

Black: K at his B 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 360.—By Mr. Edney.

White: K at his Kt sq, R at Q B 4th, B at K Kt 4th, B at K sq, P at Q B 2d.

Black: K at K 6th; Ps at K Kt 6th and K 7th.

White playing first, can mate in four moves.

No. 361.—By Mr. C. E. Ranken.

White: K at his 2d, R at Q Kt 5th, Kt at K 4th, P at Q R 4th.

Black: K at Q B 5th, P at K 4th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

THE SALE AT STOWE.

We resume, from our Journal of last week, our notes upon the Sale; and next week we shall complete the series of illustrations of the rarities.

The second day's sale of plate (the 6th inst.) proved very attractive; and the prices realized were very high. It would, however, be of little interest to our readers (had we space), to report the price at which gadroon-edged plate was sold per ounce, or the name and residence of the purchaser.

Among the more noticeable lots were:—

Lot 413. A noble oval salver, with Adonis bringing the head of a boar to Venus, in high relief, in the centre, the borders of scrolls pierced, and handles; sold at 12s. 8d. per oz., to Mr. Foligno.

Lot 414. A beautiful epergne, with centre baskets and four small stands supported on the tails of dolphins, with four branches for lights, and four extra stands, of very fine old design, and stated to be the only piece of plate in the mansion formerly belonging to the Grenville family. It was purchased at 9s. per oz. by Mr. Roberts, as was understood, for presentation to the Marquis of Chandos.

Lots 416 and 418. A magnificent pearl nautilus, supported by Tritons and sea-horses beautifully modelled. This exquisite work of art, which, with the companion ornament, weighs 196 ounces, was bought by Mr. Hennell, after much competition, at 17s. 4d. per ounce.

Lot 419. A magnificent urn for the centre of a sideboard, the bowl ornamented with three dolphins, and enriched with flutings and mouldings, surmounted by a figure of Neptune. This urn is of very ancient date; it was bought by Messrs. Garrard at 7s. 6d. per oz.

Lot 450. A superb tankard with Alexander crossing the Granicus, with numerous figures, chased in high relief, after Le Brun; a warrior on horseback on the top, the handle formed of a group of a faun and children. This tankard, weighing 140 oz., was bought by Mr. Evans, at 16s. per oz.

Lot 454. An oviform sideboard vase and cover, fluted, with two handles: formed exclusively of snuff-boxes presented to the Marquis of Buckingham, grandfather to the present Duke, by the cities and corporations in Ireland, 1779; 6s. 9d. per oz.

Lot 455. The mace of the borough of St. Mawes, in Cornwall, presented to the borough by the Marquis of Buckingham, and returned by the corporation to the late Duke on the disfranchisement of that town. Mr. Emanuel bought this lot for 430s.

Lots 456 and 457. A pair of superb large sideboard vases, enriched with masks and scroll-work, actually produced 40s. per oz.

On Thursday, the most interesting items were a beautiful ewer and dish, of ancient Italian manufacture, sold to Messrs. Garrard at 56s. per oz. The superb testimonial presented to the Duke of Buckingham by the farmers of Bucks, was withdrawn; its weight is 2266 ounces, and it was purchased at £772 3s. 9d. on behalf of the subscribers, to restore this tribute to the Duke.

On Friday, the two Waverley centre-pieces, designed by Cotterell, and executed by Garrard, for the Duke of Buckingham, produced 17s. 11d. and 17s. 3d. per ounce.

Lot 779 and 780. Two beautiful stands for flowers, with female figures supporting a shell-shaped basket, with reliefs of Cupids, were sold to Mr. Hedfern, at 56s. per oz.

Lot 816. A running footman of gold and enamel on a pedestal of jade and lapis lazuli, set with stones, and gold mounted. Purchased by Mr. Durlacher for £10 5s.

Lot 817. A ring with emeralds and brilliants, formerly belonging to the Countess of Shrewsbury, to whom it was given by Charles II. Bought by Mr. Hawkins for £10 10s.

The Sale was not resumed until Tuesday, the 12th, when was commenced the disposal of

THE PICTURES.

The first division of the paintings commencing with portraits; the following being worthy of notice in this class. 2. John Duke of Argyll, by Holbein, 7½ guineas. 3. The Duchess of Montague and Miss Molesworth, £6 6s. 6. Helena Forman, by Rubens, 16 guineas. 7. Miss Penelope Berenger, by Sir P. Lely, 14 guineas. 9. Henrietta Maria, a copy from Vanduyck, 25 guineas. 11. Peace and War, by Giovanni d'O'Ura, after Rubens, 30½ guineas. 12. Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse, painted by Mary Marchioness of Buckingham, herself a pupil of Sir Joshua Reynolds, after the original of that name, 16 guineas. 16. Lord Cornbury—this was the first of a series of portraits of members of the Beilsteak Club—3½ guineas. 18. Philip Earl of Chesterfield and John Earl Granville, two other members of the club, 17½ guineas. 29. James Duke of Monmouth, by Kneller, 11 guineas. 31. Francis Horner, formerly M.P. for St. Mawes, by Owen, 20 guineas, bought for Sir Robert Peel. 34. Two small portraits—Sir Thomas and Lady More, by Holbein, 18 guineas. 35. The Siege of a Town on a River in the Low Countries, by E. Van de Velde, was secured by Mr. Norton for 8½ guineas. 40. The Fire of London, by Scott, 8½ guineas. 46. Mary Queen of Scots, by Janet, 50 guineas, bought by Earl Spencer. 47. Edward II. and Queen Jane Seymour, by the same artist, 13½ guineas. 48. Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, after Vanduyck, 23 guineas. 50. Margaret of Parma, by Russell, 5½ guineas. 51. Holbein's Portrait of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, founder of the house of Buckingham, 4s. guineas. 54. Calvin and Ann Boleyn, by Holbein, 27 guineas, bought by Earl Spencer. 55. Mary Queen of Scots and Lord Darvel, by Zuccherro, 60 guineas, bought by Earl Spencer. 58. A Head of Christ, by Carlo Dolce, 10 guineas. 59. A Boy with a Bird's Nest, by Mieris, 12 guineas. 63. A River Scene, with boats and figures, by Van Goyen, 16 guineas. 64. An Old Woman and a Boy, candle-light, by Schalcken, 10½ guineas. 66. A pair of small landscapes, after Ruysdael, 10 guineas. 71. The Adoration of the Shepherds; and the Return of the Prodigal, two pictures, by Bassano, 19½ guineas. 72. A classical landscape, with a bridge and figures, by Claude, 37 guineas. 73. The Virgin and Child with St. Joseph, by Van Leyden, 19 guineas. 77. A Horse Fair, by Van Patens, 11½ guineas. 83. Viscount Cobham, 10 guineas. 85. Sir William Wyndham in robes, by Kneller, 18½ guineas. 87. The Hon. Mrs. Grenville, by Moore, 16½ guineas. 90. Charles, Duke of Somerset, after Kneller, £5 5s. 101. St. Christopher and a Companion, £11. Two pictures by Fuseli, illustrating passages in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," one 65 and the other 63 guineas. 105. The Emperor Paul of Russia, presented to Lord Grenville, Prince of Wales, and his Princess, by Kaulbach, 12 guineas. 110. Charles I. on horseback, after Vanduyck, by Thornhill, £31. A set of four pictures, by J. E. Cipper, followed the next lot: they consisted of a Family Concert, a group of eight figures; a Vegetable Market, with an old woman weighing cherries; Two Young Noblemen, with a Group of Gipsies; and Italian Peasants at their Feast: the four together, 80 guineas. 117. Haggar seated in the Desert, with Ishmael before her, by P. da Cortona, 35 guineas. 118. The Reclining Venus, after Titian, 2½ guineas. 119 and 120. Two full-length Portraits of George III. and Queen Charlotte, by Ramsay, 6 guineas each. 125. Henry VIII. and his Queens, miniatures, in one frame, 30½ guineas. 127. Portrait of Henry Duke of Gloucester, 10½ guineas. 132. Portrait of Camden, 19 guineas. 135 and 136. These two pictures were by old Morland: they represent the Duchess of Hamilton and the Countess of Coventry, the one as a washerwoman, and the other as being engaged in ironing, 32 guineas. A water-colour drawing of her Majesty, by Denning, after Sully, the American artist, 32 guineas. The amount realised by the day's sale exceeded £1800. A supplemental catalogue, extending over five additional days, has just been issued. The catalogue contains the valuable contents of the museum, and the whole of the remaining effects. It has been determined that the library of manuscripts, and the collection of miniatures, shall be entrusted to Messrs. Christie and Manson for sale at their rooms in London during the ensuing season.

We have been favoured by an accredited Correspondent with the following instances of the extraordinary prices brought by certain lots of the antique plate, originally furnished to the Duke of Buckingham by Messrs. Lambert and Rawlings, of Coventry-street:—

Lot	Description	Cost.	Price at Sale.
596.	Chased Dish and Ewer	£150 ..	£230 17s 0d.
632 and 633.	2 Oval Gilt Toilet Boxes	80 ..	101 5 0
779 and 780.	2 Stands for Flowers	120 ..	327 15 0
326.	Gilt Chalice and Cover	95 ..	99 10 0
765.	Toilet Glass	125 ..	129 4 0

THE CHOLERA.—Letters from the frontiers of Galicia state that the cholera has appeared with such violence in the Government of Lublin, in Poland, that in the small town of Krasnostaw alone more than 400 persons died. The malady declared itself after the arrival of some regiments of Cossacks, of whom a considerable number were the first victims. It appears, from letters received from St. Petersburg to the 31st ult., that the cholera is drawing to a close in that city. On the 27th of August there were but 34 new cases and 18 deaths, and on the 28th only 22 new cases and six deaths. There remained but 370 patients suffering under that dreadful malady. At Moscow, likewise, the cholera appears to be about to expire. On the 17th and 18th ult. 53 new cases had appeared, and 24 deaths. There remained 379 under cure. At Luga 220 new cases were declared between the 19th and 22d ult., and 63 deaths. At Helsingfors, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Finland, the cholera had attacked 45 persons, of whom 27 had died.



GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE ON AUGUST 16—BURNING OF THE YAGH KAPAN.—FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.

GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent at Constantinople, with the accompanying Sketches of a Conflagration of vast extent, even for this fated city, which took place on the 16th ult. For the details of the catastrophe—a spectacle of fearful magnificence—we are referred by our Correspondent to a letter in the *Morning Herald* of the 4th instant, the writer of which, we are assured, has spared no pains to ensure the authenticity of his information.

"As an eye-witness (says the narrator), I must endeavour to give a description of the dreadful disaster, which, on Wednesday last, astounded the whole population of this vast capital. The weather was particularly fine—not a leaf was stirred by the slightest zephyr; the dark cypress groves bordering on Pera seemed, by their stillness, transformed to black marble, so untroubled was the atmosphere. Towards seven in the evening of the 16th, a straight column of grey smoke was seen from Pera to ascend slowly into the sky. Some said it must be from Galata, others that it was evidently the beginning of a fire in Constantinople, on the other side of the water. At a quarter-past seven the alarm guns were fired, and in a very few minutes people were seen running in different directions, in order to gain information as to the locality, or some height by which to ascertain from whence the threatening smoke was proceeding; now bright flames shot upwards, and it soon became evident that a fire had broken out in Yemil-h Iskelessi (dried fruit bazaar), situated between the two bridges. The intensity of the conflagration acquired such force, on account of the surrounding inflammable matter, that in a short quarter of an hour it had extended itself in a fearful manner. The non-existence of wind was a sad occurrence on this occasion, as the fire spread in different directions, whereas had there been any wind it would have driven the flames in one direction alone. In the immediate neighbourhood of the fruit bazaar was the Yagh Kapan, or oil depot, the magazines and warehouses being well stocked with this inflammable matter; on the other side, towards the arsenal, was an immense timber-yard, the greatest in the city, a quarter of a mile in length, one hundred feet in height, and five hundred in breadth. By eight o'clock, both these places were in flames. When the whole line of sphere on which the timber was piled was one blazing sheet of vivid flame, the appearance was that of one burning mass of liquefied gold. A compact mass of shipping was moored opposite this spot, and the masts of several Turkish vessels, laden with oil, wheat, and timber, soon took fire.

"Kalks darted in all directions over the Golden Horn, some containing a few curious and idle foreigners, rowing along the shore to view the scene, others transporting from the flames what property had been saved. The towers, the mosques, with their elastic and delicate minarets, the reflection of the roofs of houses, and minute lines of carved woodwork in the windows, were discernible from a great distance, on account of the blaze of light that filled the heavens. Among the many sights that such scenes necessarily furnish to the observer, none were more striking than the innumerable groups congregated in the burying-grounds that line the declivities of Pera, from whence an excellent view of the fire could be obtained.

"Towards nine o'clock, the fire in one direction was travelling at a rapid rate towards the Cal-moumjar, in another towards the Uzun Charski, whilst on the other it was raging at the Odun Kapoussi. Notwithstanding great efforts were made to prevent its spreading towards the hill, which gradually rises until it reaches the crest, on which stands the mosque of Suleymanieh, and close to that the palaces of several vizirs, the Sheikh-ul-Islam Kapoussi (Porte of the Ulemas), and other extensive public and private buildings, with their hanging gardens and kiosks, it was all of no avail. The houses were destroyed one after another. The flames rushed up the walls, and stood like pyramids of fire in the air. At length, at about eleven o'clock, the pinnacle of one of the minarets of Suleymanieh, on the extreme height, and fully one mile from the scene of destruction, caught fire; whilst the flames in a vast body kept beating like waves against the angle of the Sheikh-ul-Islam's palace, after having destroyed, in rapid succession, all the intervening buildings.

"At about midnight it had reached Baluk Bazaar, in the immediate neighbourhood of the new bridge, and great anxiety was entertained respecting the Drug Bazaar, which is a splendid building, well known to tourists who visit this city. In the opposite direction it had reached the Skemégelari, and was proceeding at a rapid rate towards the Oun Kapan. The efforts made by the Turks to extinguish the fire were useless; they everywhere ceased, and were mostly employed in pulling down buildings. With the poor inhabitants it was a general *saave qui peut*; indeed, many were so surrounded by the flames as to be unable to escape, and were burned to death. Near Oun Kapan a dreadful destruction of life occurred, and it is said that upwards of 20 persons have perished. The gaps caused by the demolition of buildings were mere child's work, for the fire leaped over them; thus successively destroying house after house, shop after shop, and shed after shed. At about two o'clock in the morning the fire had sensibly abated in its violence for want of fuel to aliment it, and at about half-past three no more danger was anticipated.

"The fire has consumed, according to a detailed estimate, about 2500 shops and 500 houses; about 40 of the latter were splendid palaces belonging to the Sheikh-ul-Islam, Moustapha Pacha, Said Pacha, Irret Pacha, Hassan Pacha, and others. The general loss is calculated at averaging from £2,000,000 to £4,000,000 sterling; but some have carried it to £5,000,000. I should state it at, approximately, about £2,500,000. To account for this great loss, it must be understood that vast depositories of merchandise were kept there, besides whole bazaars of oil, fruit, wax, rice, spices, tallow, coffee, sponges, &c., as well as the

establishments of the knife-grinders, wholesale grocer, nut sellers, &c. In addition to these must be noted nineteen khans, seven mosques, four baths, two public granaries, 15,000 barrels of rice belonging to the Pacha of Egypt, a government steam-mill, and seventeen vessels, and among the rest an Austrian and a Russian vessel, &c.

"This fire exceeds the conflagration at Pera two months back, not only in the extent, but in the value of the objects destroyed; in the former case, the houses were burnt, and here and there a pianoforte, table, chair, or bed, that could not be extricated from the flames; but here the people are positively ruined, as their all was there—it was their means of subsistence as well as their fortune. A fear-

ful night of havoc indeed it was. The Sultan went *incognito* to the scene of destruction, and subsequently took up his position in a steamer in the arsenal. Chairs were placed on the old bridge for some pachas, and the people were kept from accumulating and obstructing the road."

Our Correspondent has appended a characteristic sketch of one of the firemen of Constantinople—a regularly organised body of men, whose services are very frequently called into requisition to save from destruction this "triple metropolis."

COUNTRY NEWS.

BOLTON ELECTION.

On Tuesday, the election of a representative in Parliament for Bolton took place, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Bolling. The circumstances of the election were somewhat peculiar. Mr. Stephen Blair had issued an address accepting the invitation, but had excused himself from being present on the ground that heavy rains had rendered the roads impassable in the neighbourhood where he was sojourning. The Chartists had also prevailed upon a candidate, the Rev. Joseph Barker, of Sheffield; but the police had laid hold upon him on the night previous to the election (Monday), and conveyed him to Manchester, his name having been included in the indictment preferred by the authorities of Manchester against 46 Chartists at the late Liverpool Assizes, for conspiracy, and a bench warrant granted by Mr. Justice Cresswell being out against him.

Shortly after ten o'clock A.M., Mr. P. Rothwell proposed, and Mr. Alderman Grey seconded, Mr. Blair, as a fit and proper candidate to represent the borough. Neither proposer nor seconder said anything about the political opinions of their candidate; but it is understood, from the short, vague address issued to the electors, that Mr. Blair is a Peelite Conservative.

Mr. Fliccroft, Chartist, proposed the Rev. Mr. Barker, and the nomination was seconded by a "Working Man."

There being no other candidate, the Mayor called for a show of hands, when several hundred hands were held up for Mr. Blair, and more than as many thousands for the Rev. Mr. Barker. After a pause the Mayor called for another show of hands, on the ground that he was led to believe the distant parts of the crowd had misapprehended the call. The result was more decidedly, if possible, in favour of Mr. Barker. He then declared the show of hands to be in favour of Mr. Barker. The proposer of Mr. Blair demanded a poll, and, after an altercation between some of the parties and the Mayor, in consequence, as was understood, of an insinuation thrown out that Barker's friends were only kept from going to the poll by the uncertainty as to whether their candidate could be liberated from prison on bail in time to appear the next day (Wednesday), the latter said, "I hereby declare, that a poll having been demanded on behalf of Stephen Blair, Esq., this court stands adjourned till Thursday morning at ten o'clock."

Mr. Fliccroft here came forward, and said he withdrew his candidate, and would not be answerable for any expenses.

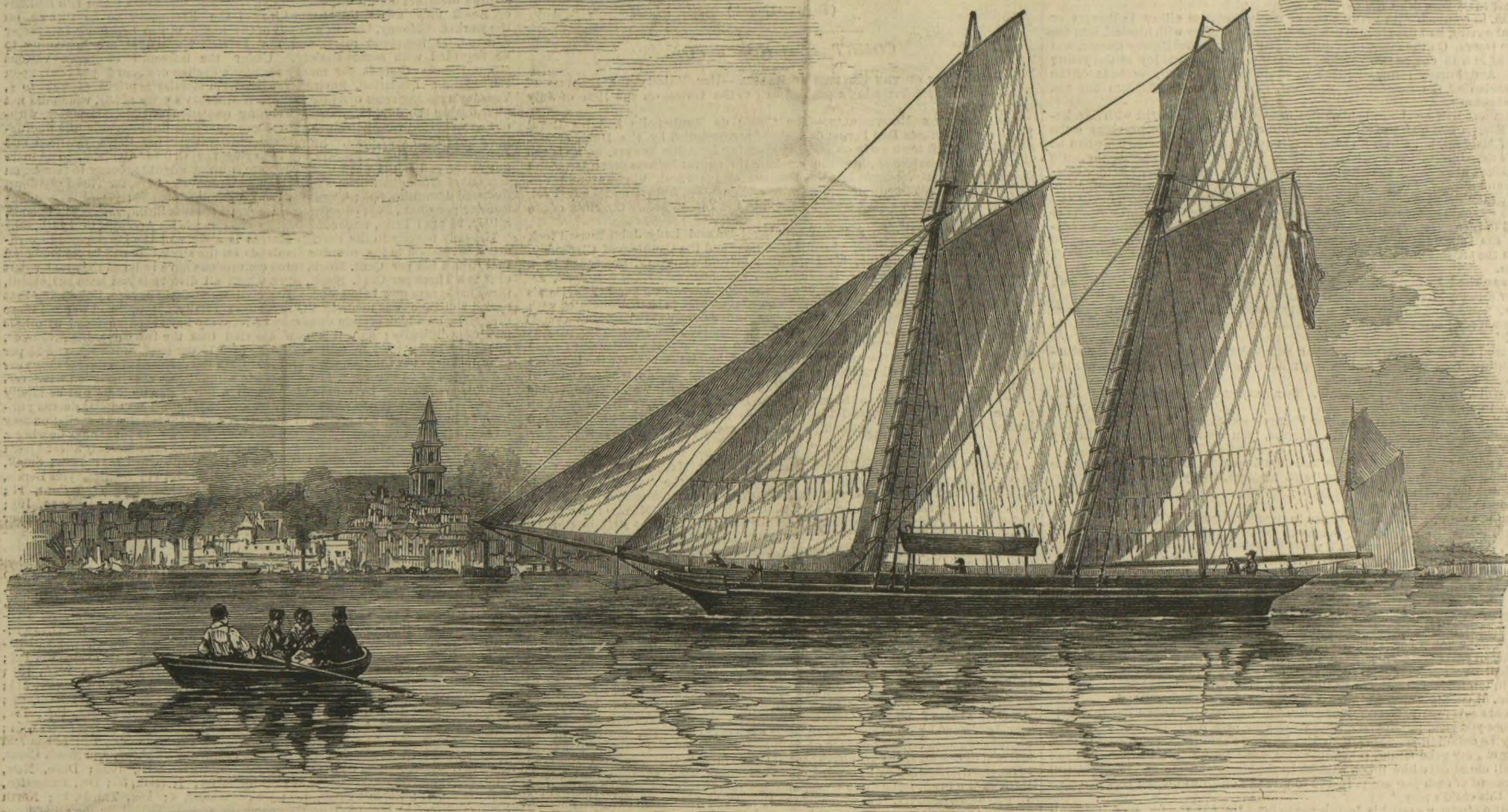
The Mayor: You have heard Mr. Fliccroft withdraw Mr. Barker; therefore, to save the borough the time and money which would result from an adjournment, I hereby declare Stephen Blair, Esq., duly elected as one of the representatives of the borough. The proceedings lasted only an hour.

F. McNAUGHTON, who forged the cheque on the Bank of England purporting to be signed by A. and S. Henry and Co., for £3500, and who escaped to Newfoundland, was brought up at the Borough Court, Manchester, on Saturday morning last. A gentleman from the office of Mr. Freshfield, solicitor to the Bank of England, attended to prosecute; and at his request the prisoner was remanded until Wednesday, when he was committed for trial on the evidence adduced.

POISONING IN ESSEX.—The cases of poisoning in this county are still under investigation. The case to which the authorities are now directing their attention is that of a person named Nathaniel Button, formerly a resident in the parish of Ramsay, who died on the 30th of September, 1846, a few days after the death of Mary May's first husband, about whom some suspicion also exists. The next case is relative to a person named Palmer, resident in Ramsay, who died shortly after Button. Almost immediately after his death Mrs. Palmer left Ramsay, accompanied by a man with whom she had long been intimate. The town of Great Holland in the Tendering Union has also, it is suspected, been the scene of one, if not more, of these dreadful poisonings. From the investigation which has taken place, it appears that a man named Brudger died suddenly some time since in great agony, having been well and at his work until within a few hours of his death. Two other cases are under consideration—one in the parish of Tendering, and another in the parish of Bradfield. In the investigation of these cases it has been ascertained that most, if not all, owe their origin to the existence of what are in this part of the country called "Death Clubs." A person (man or woman) enters one of these clubs, agreeing to pay a sum of 7d. per quarter, at the same time appointing a nominee, at whose death the subscribing party receives £10 or £8, according to the number of persons enrolled. In addition to this subscription each member of the club pays 6d. extra on the death of any nominee. Mrs. Southgate was a member of one of these clubs. Mrs. Button was also a member, and received £8 on the death of her husband.



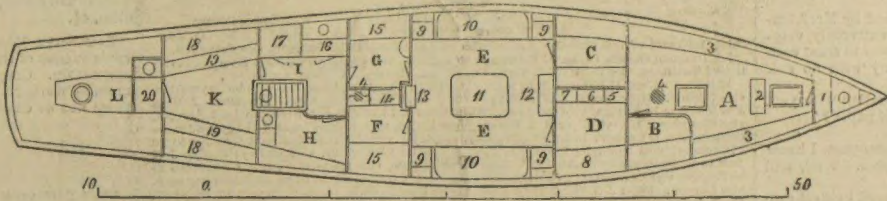
FIREMAN O. CONSTANTINOPLE.



THE "VOLNA" (WAVE), IRON SCHOONER YACHT, BUILT AT BLACKWALL, FOR THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA.

THE SCHOONER YACHT "VOLNA" (WAVE).

This beautiful sailing yacht, built for the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, Lord High Admiral of the Empire, left the Thames for Cronstadt on Sunday week. She was designed and built of iron by Mr. Ditchburn, of Blackwall. She is 83 tons burthen, of shallow draught of water, being only 7 feet 6 inches, to admit of crossing a bar. Her internal fittings, especially the state cabin, are surpassingly beautiful and spacious; the height under the deck-beam to the cabin flooring being 6 feet 6 inches. To furnish the reader with an idea of the cabin accommodation of this superb yacht, we have engraved an outline of its plan.



- A. Sailors' mess-room
- B. Master's cabin
- C. Steward's pantry
- D. Ladies' cabin
- E. State cabin
- F. Grand Duke's private cabin
- G. Gentlemen's cabin
- H. Grand Duke's dressing-cabin
- I. Passage and entrance
- K. Attendants' cabin
- L. Sail and smoking-room
- 1. Sailors' closet
- 2. Cook's galley
- 3. Seats and bins
- 4. Masts
- 5. Washhand-stand
- 6. Closet
- 7. Wardrobe
- 8. Bed place
- 9. Bookcase and sideboard
- 10. Sofa seats
- 11. Table
- 12. Pianoforte
- 13. Fireplace
- 14. Desk and library
- 15. Sofa-bed
- 16. Closet
- 17. Store-room
- 18. Bed place
- 19. Sofa seat
- 20. Closet

THE PROGRESS OF A BILL.

BY W. BLANCHARD JERROLD.
ILLUSTRATED BY KENNY MEADOWS.
(Continued from page 158.)

CHAPTER II.—THE BILL IS CASHED.

WHEN Henry Pursey was fairly out of sight, Macfum shaped his course in the direction of Furnival's Inn. He drew the bill from his pocket, and read it over, chuckling the while, and then he hastened onwards. "I wonder whether the old rascal is at his office yet," he soliloquised, "or whether he has shut up that vile swindling shop of his for the night." The current of Macfum's thoughts then ebbed back to the *caf  *; and, as he hastened to the inn, he recalled the points of his manoeuvre to mind, and felt serenely conscious of his talents as a trickster. Among his associates Macfum numbered a few young Lords and a sprinkling of mushroom Baronets; and these green and "fast" noblemen, the height of whose ambition was to train a winner for the Derby, or make more cannons than anybody else, and who had promised their progenitors to turn presently from a study of horseflesh to that of politics, patronised Macfum, and associated with him, because he was a jolly fellow and an aristocratic-looking dog. He was an expert practical joker, and was admired for his daring, and for his unfailing impudence. He had gained a bet with Lord Rappee, that he would get a Scotchman to accept a bill; and his success in the matter had established his reputation for consummate tact. It was generally believed that Macfum had accomplished what the persuasive powers of fifty special pleaders would have failed to bring about, namely, the acceptance of a bill by a Scotchman. Indeed, it is reported that the duped Scot was thenceforward looked upon by his countrymen as a disgrace to his fatherland, and that his family, for this one false step, disinherited him.

Macfum's spirits never failed him, and he had the rare faculty of making his liveliness contagious. He once induced a funeral party to make a night of it, and in the character of witness made the Lord Chief Justice shake with laughter in his ermine. So, his friends were always pleased to meet him, and did not busy themselves about the purity of his principles or the gentility of his descent. They accepted his story about his uncle in India as a true tale, because they did not care to satisfy themselves that the said uncle was an apocryphal personage, inasmuch as this discovery would have condemned their jovial friend as an adventurer, and consequently have rendered the continuance of companionship with him impossible. And thus matters stood between Macfum and the world. Macfum did not disguise the humbleness of his sleeping-room from his aristocratic acquaintance. He called his apartment his perch, and talked of finding his roosting-place when he was about to withdraw for the night. He was an open admirer of the style of dwelling patronised by Diogenes, and would ask his bachelor friends (if he had decided upon honouring their domicile for the night with his presence) whether they had a convenient tub wherein he might shake down till morning. This facetious philosophy disarmed the scandal of the world, and so Julius Macfum flourished, unquestioned and unsuspected.

He stopped before the dirtiest house of the dirtiest of inns, and having summoned a lean clerk by means of a dusty and rusty knocker on the right-hand door, under which was painted "Mr. Zachariah Moss" (a gentleman who repudiated his Jewish descent), that consumptive and tightly-clad functionary declared that Mr. Moss had left office for the day, but would be in town by ten o'clock on the morrow morning.

"You're sure he'll be here at ten, eh?" asked Macfum.

"Yes, sir; he'll be glad to see you at that hour."

"Don't doubt it. You can tell Moss from me that I was never up but once at that disgraceful hour; and that was when I was roused by a relation of his to take an early trip across the water. Tell him I'll call at one, and that he must be at home. But you need only say that a gentleman of an eccentric turn of mind wishes to be swindled out of forty pounds to-morrow, and that he naturally comes to him to do the business, and Moss will be here to the minute."

The clerk's face wrinkled into a grin as Macfum disappeared. "Well," thought the clerk, as he resumed his seat at his desk, "that chap must have had a deal to do with attorneys; he's up to the dodges; but we shall have him all right and tight yet, I'll bet a wager." And at this thought a malicious grin—an expression quite horrible on the beardless face of youth—showed how effectually

and earnestly Mr. Moss was inculcating the principles of his profession in the mind of his artful pupil.

Meanwhile Macfum hastened homewards to dress for the Opera. He lodged in a second floor of a house in or near the Waterloo-road, with a miserable woman, who, in a rash hour, had given him five hundred pounds and her hand. She was the daughter of a small tradesman, who had amassed the above sum after a long life of humble industry, and who had bequeathed it to his daughter, telling her that she might become a lady if she acted prudently. Miserable lesson! The young woman's vanity was flattered by her father's words, and she followed his parental teaching by marrying Mr. Julius Macfum. And what was

the result?—life-long, irreparable misery! Macfum married because he was in a desperate condition from want of money. He looked upon himself as a bill which his wife had accepted and cashed. He breathed to no man the fact of his marriage; but resolved to live with his wife in an obscure lodging, where she might vegetate and die. He never positively ill-treated her, yet he never considered her in any of his plans. She was merely part and parcel of the luggage that encumbered his lodging. The reader must pardon the writer if he lingers over this melancholy scene—this reckless waste of a woman's life. The utter prostration of the wretched creature's spirit—her silent and almost idiotic obedience to every beck or nod of him of whom she had expected so much, and from



THE BILL IS CASHED.

whom she had received nothing—presented the most depressing picture of a wasted life it is possible to conceive.

When Macfum returned home from his visit to the office of Mr. Moss, he found his wife leaning over a flickering fire in a state of half stupor. She raised her eyes as he entered, yet spoke not a word. He threw down his hat and gloves, and said, without turning his eyes towards the woman, "Now, Polly, I'm late. Let me have some clean linen and my evening dress. Do you think I want shaving?"

The wife turned vacant eyes for a moment upon the fine, pulpy face of her husband, and then a half-suppressed smile stole upon her lip, and she was about to approach nearer to him. She checked herself, however, and made answer in a quiet tone of voice, so that Macfum did not perceive the momentary struggle that passed within her. The history of this woman's life is a tragedy fraught with a most solemn warning to her wayward and ill-advised sisterhood. It is a tragedy, however, upon which—as it does not bear upon the present history—the author must here drop the curtain.

Macfum, in common with many men of no importance either in literary or theatrical circles, had the right of passing a friend, together with himself, into the pit of the Opera. On the evening in question, he accompanied Pursey thither, and introduced him to one or two sporting celebrities, to the great joy of the young novice. And Pursey returned home to his wife with a long account of the condescension of the aristocrats, who had, in truth, vouchsafed him but the stiffest obeisance.

Macfum was half an hour behind the time of his appointment with Mr. Zachariah Moss, a fact which that gentleman noticed rather angrily previous to the arrival of Macfum, but which he begged this gentleman not to mention when he made his appearance. The exterior of Moss was by means prepossessing. He had a hooked nose, thick, prominent lips, black, crisp, curly hair, a sallow complexion, and a habit of converting the letter W into a V; yet he declared there was not a thimbleful of Jewish blood in his veins. Macfum, who had perceived that Mr. Moss was guilty of the weakness of disavowing his unmistakable descent, determined to turn this perception to account, and had turned it to account accordingly to the tune of £40, which he persuaded the attorney to give upon a £50 bill. On the present occasion, Macfum resolved to play again upon the attorney's weakness.

"I'm surprised to find you here to-day, Mr. Moss—Saturday! Bless me, isn't this your Sunday?" commenced Macfum.

"Now, you know, Mr. Macfum, that my sabbath is your sabbath. You are jesting upon my personal appearance. Shall we to business? What can I do for you?"

"A friend of mine swears he saw you at a suburban synagogue last Saturday," continued Macfum. "But he must have been mistaken. You'll pardon my blunder also, Mr. Moss, I trust."

"Certainly, Mr. Macfum; certainly. Don't say another word about it. Now, what can I do for you?"

"This," answered Macfum, throwing Pursey's acceptance upon the table.

"A hundred pounds! Really, Mr. Macfum, you come to mock me in my poverty."

"Not I; it is you who intend to swindle me in mine. Don't start, sir; it is your profession. I don't blame you," said Macfum, coolly eyeing the attorney.

"And who is Mr. Pursey?"

"A householder in Chelsea."

"Upon my word, I don't know where to turn for the money, Mr. Macfum."

Macfum laughed outright, and, in answer to the questioning of the astonished attorney, said, "Hang it, Moss, you'd make a first-rate actor. But it doesn't do with me. I know very well that you don't contribute all the hundred-and-twenty per cent. per annum which you clear upon your capital to the charitable institutions of the country. Come, let me have no more of this absurd whining, but tell me at once what you mean to give me on this bit of paper."

"Are you a lover of the fine arts?" asked Moss suddenly, as though a new thought had struck him.

"What, have you a batch of pictures just come home from the bakehouse, eh? A half-dozen portraits of a patriarch of the Minorities by the starved Buggins, just baked for Rembrandt; or a ragged boy with his finger to his nose, daubed in ten minutes by the same luckless individual, for 'a sketch by Wilkie, a bargain, at twenty guineas?' No, I don't care about the fine arts."

"You are severe, Mr. Macfum," answered Mr. Moss, with forced equanimity.

"It does you good to tell you a little truth now and then. or in your old age you may be deluding your soul with the idea of having led an honest career. Once for all, my good fellow, remember that your acting is thrown away upon me. Tell me at once how much rubbish in the shape of wine and pictures, and what amount of cash you are prepared to give me on this bill, and let's have no more of this child's play."

The little attorney eyed his lecturer angrily. He felt the force of Macfum's sarcasm; he saw that he had to deal with one as shrewd and worldly as himself. He smarted beneath the lashes of Macfum's satire, and wished to resent them; but his interest forbade the indulgence. He contented himself with the hope that the day would come when Macfum would be in his power, and he garnered up his spite for that day.

"Well," he said at length, "I think you had better get it cashed by Mr. Abrahams, for I'm afraid my terms would not satisfy you. Money's extremely valuable in the city—so valuable, indeed, that it is, I may say, rashness to trust cash out on uncertain bills, when it will realise so much in the city with no risk whatever."

"Hang it, Mr. Moss, I'm not here to discuss the monetary question with you. I simply ask you what you are prepared to advance on that bit of paper?"

"I've some splendid port."

"Of course; recommend strongly for salads and pickling, I suppose. I know the stuff! Good for bruises, and, mixed with water, for headaches. Well, and how many dozen of this do you propose to favour me with?"

"The wine to which I allude, Mr. Macfum, has been pronounced by first-rate judges to be of most excellent quality. I could tell you have four dozen of it at fifty shillings a dozen."

"That's ten pound. Well! Now for the Rembrandt by Buggins."

With the utmost gravity, and without noticing the comment made by Macfum, Mr. Moss proceeded to enlarge upon the beauties of the two sketches by Wilton which he proposed to include in the bargain. He directed his clerk to fetch the masterpieces in question, and the paintings were forthwith produced. Macfum, with a mock air of gravity, raised his glass to his eye, and proceeded to dilate upon the airiness of the distance, the mastery execution of the foliage, the graceful curve given to the tail of one of the sheep, the exquisite taste displayed in parting the wool of another of the flock down the back, the liquidness of the water, and the melting tones of the half-distance, until Mr. Moss was well nigh overcome with rage.

"Well," said Macfum at length, having ended his criticism, "Buggins has talent. It required a genius to give that graceful curve to a sheep's tail."

"Perhaps so," returned Mr. Moss sharply. "I intend to have twenty pounds for those two pictures."

"And quite right, Mr. Moss, quite right," continued Macfum, pleased to perceive that he had roused the anger of the attorney, yet anxious not to provoke a refusal to cash the bill. "What is your percentage?"

"Thirty. That leaves forty, which you may have in cash; that is to say, if I have as much as forty pounds by me. Luke, what money is there in the box?"

"Forty-two pounds, sir," shouted the clerk.

"You see, Mr. Macfum, that I have done my best for you."

"Certainly. Your self-denial is worthy of imitation. You are a man of truly Christian spirit, Mr. Moss. I accept your terms."

And on these terms the bill was cashed.

"Where am I to send the pictures and wine?" asked Moss, as Macfum rose to depart.

"The Wilsons would hang well in your hall," added the attorney, with his malicious grin.

"Do you think so? I believe there is a vacant space left in my back kitchen; or perhaps it is occupied by the last masterpiece you let me have at such a woful sacrifice; so, you had better keep them for the present."

"And the wine?"

"I shan't pickle this season. Stay, you may direct both the wine and pictures to Henry Pursey, Esquire, Briar Cottage, Battersea-lane, Chelsea, and enclose my card in the parcel." Pursey is a young man, and an inexperienced man, thought Macfum, and doesn't know good wine from bad. "Will you allow me to write a word to Mr. Pursey?"

"Certainly."

Macfum seated himself at Mr. Moss's desk, and wrote the following brightly epistle to his friend:—

"MY DEAR PURSEY,—Herewith you will receive a small sample of the same vintage as that of which we were talking yesterday, at the café. It has all the tartness of a first-rate wine, and is as fruity and clear as the most fastidious alderman of that master, as you will, doubtless, perceive. They were given to me by the late Colonel Outlet. They are thrown away in my bachelor tub; so, pray accept them, with the sincere friendship of

JULIUS MACFUM.

"Lord Condiment is delighted with you. He says we must all have a day of it out of town next Saturday. We can't do without you, so you must hold your self disengaged for that day."

"To Henry Pursey, Esquire."

"There," said Macfum, giving the letter to Mr. Moss; "let the bearer of the rubbish take this with him."

"You're a clever man," answered Mr. Moss, glancing at Macfum with a look half of envy and half of satire.

"I wish I could return the compliment, Mr. Moss."

"You're hard upon a man of humble pretensions. Have I not dealt with you like a Christian, Mr. Macfum? Have I acted as though there were a thimble full of Jewish blood in me?"

"No, that you certainly have not, my dear Mr. Moss; you have acted as though you had bucked up. Good day."

The lawyer muttered some angry words to himself as his customer departed, and then summoned a grey-headed, wrinkled old man—a piece of human antiquity, wholly devoid of that gentleness and softness which give a sanctity to age—into his presence.

"Has Solomon effected an entrance in Berners-street yet?"

"No, sir."

"I suspect that he's a careless fellow. Carelessness won't do for us—tell him that from me, do you hear? He was three weeks getting into Peckham Rye, and then only effected an entrance in a wine-hammer, though to my certain knowledge there were three distinct entrances to the house."

"Yes, sir, but people has got so sharp of late, as the principle of seisin's spreadin' (with the progress of civilisation, I suppose), that it wants an uncommon sharp 'un to get into a house now-a-days."

"I've a job for you to set about directly. You'll have to convey some wine

and pictures to Chelsea in the course of Monday. Now just attend to what I am going to tell you. You will be bearer of a letter to Mr. Henry Pursey (to whom the goods in question are to be assigned), which you will insist upon delivering into his hands or into his wife's. Well, when you get into the house, run your eye over the furniture, and judge, as far as you are able, whether there are a hundred pounds' worth of goods in the house. Do you hear?"

"Yes, sir; very well, sir. A hundred pounds' worth. It must be a decent room full to fetch that. Did you hear, sir, that Mr. Isaac's Clapham execution only fetched an odd three hundred, sir?"

"I said Isaac would turn his fingers. Mind you have your eyes about you on Monday. And just notice where the back entrance lies, and whether the servants answer the tradesmen that way. Deuce take it, I'm obliged to teach you fellows your business."

"I'll not be blind, sir, depend upon it," answered the hideous old man, as he hobbled out of the office.

(To be continued.)

COURT AND HAUT TON.

ACCOMMODATION OF THE EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.—Her Majesty the Empress of Brazil was safely delivered of a son and heir to the throne on the 19th of July last.

THE CONDE DE MONTMOLIN.—The Conde de Montmolin and his Royal Highness the Infante Don Fernando Joseph, accompanied by the Duke of Medina Sidonia, left town early on Tuesday morning for Alton Towers, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, where the august Princes met a large and distinguished party, comprising the Duchess of Inverness, Viscount and Viscountess Villiers, Viscount and Viscountess Mahon, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, &c.; and many other guests were expected at the Towers before the close of the week.

LORD J. RUSSELL.—On Saturday evening Lord and Lady John Russell took leave of their Excellencies the Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess of Clarendon, and, attended by Mr. Grey, his Lordship's private secretary, proceeded by a special train to Kingsdown. His Lordship, accompanied by Lady Russell, arrived at Greenock about half-past five on Sunday afternoon, per her Majesty's steamer *Banshee*, en route to Balmoral. The pilot seemed to be unacquainted with the landing-place for passengers, as his Lordship and family were landed by a small boat at the potato-quay. The noble party immediately proceeded to the Tontine Hotel, where they remained all night. There was no party prepared to meet his Lordship, not even the harbour-master; and, had it not been for the loungers on the quay, some of whom recognised the Premier, he would have been enabled to reach the Tontine Hotel without being noticed. As it was, a considerable crowd followed the party to the hotel. The *Banshee* was afterwards brought up to the steam-boat quay, and his Lordship's travelling carriage and luggage landed. She then put about and proceeded to sea.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Thursday next, being St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the Governors of the several Royal Hospitals, will attend divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. Samuel John Phillips, M.A. of Pembroke College, Cambridge; after which they will repair to the Great Hall in Christ's Hospital, where orations on the "Benefits of the Royal Hospitals" will be delivered, according to annual custom, by the four senior scholars, who are proceeding to the Universities.

FETE OF FRATERNITY AT HAVRE.—This fête was celebrated on the 10th and 11th inst. The National Guards of Havre and its *banlieue* had gone to the Havre Railway on the 10th, to meet the Fifth Legion, which had left Paris that morning by special train. After its reception, the Parisian column marched forth to the Place de Provence, and there separated, to be feasted in divers quarters during the evening. On the 11th festivities of all kinds were carried on; all the vessels in the harbour were dressed with colours, and the whole population of Havre was on foot in holiday attire. A detachment of National Guards from Rouen, headed by M. Senard, Minister of the Interior, was received in state, and the whole of the troops having assembled on the Place de Provence, the clergy came forward in solemn procession. Two flags, having been previously blessed by the Abbé Benard, were exchanged between the fraternisers, appropriate speeches being made on both sides. The artillery thundered forth a salute to celebrate the auspicious event; the officers came forward to give each other the friendly *accolade*; and, whilst the colours were paraded in triumph through the town, some more complimentary speeches were made, followed by a gigantic banquet, in which two thousand five hundred persons took part. Appropriate toasts were given, and the day was closed by a brilliant display of fireworks.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 12.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 12.

1st Regiment of Life Guards: Assist-Surgeon J Cockburn to be Surgeon, vice Campbell.

7th Dragoon Regiment: Lieutenant C E Petro to be Captain, vice Campbell; Cornet N de la Cheris to be Lieutenant, vice Petro; T W Goff to be Cornet, vice la Cheris.

10th Foot: Lieutenant M Baumgartner to be Lieutenant, vice Lee; Lieutenant E Lee to be Paymaster, vice Barlow. 21st: Ensign J V C Fagge to be Second Lieutenant, vice Gray. 22nd: Ensign J V Poole to be Ensign, vice Gardiner. 29th: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J H Hollis to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Major A A Barnes to be Major, vice Hollis; Lieutenant R H Linsell to be Captain, vice O'Connor; Lieutenant J Ogilvy to be Captain, vice Barnes; Ensign A C Smith to be Lieutenant, vice Linsell; Ensign H Priestley to be Lieutenant, vice Ogilvy; Ensign J H Nott to be Ensign, vice Smith; W V Lane to be Ensign, vice Priestley. 27th: J A Gordon to be Ensign, vice Chancellor. 33rd: Assist-Surgeon J S Grant, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Gordon. 56th: J H Ward to be Ensign, vice Ford. 60th: Lieutenant R Hewitt to be Lieutenant, vice Stirling. Second Lieutenant J H Payne to be First Lieutenant, vice Hewitt; B V D Smith to be Second Lieutenant, vice Payne. 61st: Lieutenant General H Fraser, CB, to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General L'Estrange, CB. 64th: Lieutenant G W P Bingham to be Captain, vice Norris; Ensign W J Chads to be Lieutenant, vice Bingham; H H Alexander to be Ensign, vice Chads. 68th: Lieutenant P Astry to be Captain, vice Blount; Ensign W T Gordon to be Lieutenant, vice Astry; W Bowles to be Ensign, vice Gordon. 69th: Ensign J Smyth to be Lieutenant, vice Aitchison; Second Lieutenant H C Gray to be Ensign, vice Fargie; the Hon Edmund John Boyle to be Ensign, vice Smyth; E Marcon to be Ensign, vice Boyle. 73d: Lieutenant L Heyland to be Lieutenant, vice Nash; Ensign W Johnston to be Lieutenant, vice Heyland; M W McCreary to be Ensign, vice Johnston. 77th: Ensign T Elliott to be Lieutenant, vice Sleight; W Rickman to be Ensign, vice Elliott. 83d: Major-General Sir F Stovin, KCB, and KCMG, to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Fraser, CB. 85th: Ensign the Hon E J Boyle to be Ensign, vice Bayly. 88th: Ensign H J Le Marchant Baynes to be Lieutenant, vice O'Donnell; H Nott to be Ensign, vice Baynes; W Daunt to be Ensign, vice Nott. 90th: Lieutenant R Hill to be Lieutenant, vice Peddie; Ensign M P Ward to be Lieutenant, vice Hill; H Butler to be Ensign, vice Ward. 95th: Assist-Surgeon A Gordon, M.D. to be Surgeon, vice J Ewing. 96th: Ensign F G Allman to be Lieutenant, vice Rait; Ensign A J Ford to be Ensign, vice Allman. 99th: Lieutenant W J Hamilton to be Captain, vice Bull; Ensign W F Austen to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton; A Macdonald to be Ensign, vice Austen.

1st West India Regiment: Ensign A Morphy to be Lieutenant, vice Dick; E Paterson to be Ensign, vice Morphy. 3d: C Kerr to be Ensign, vice Poole.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

T WRIGHT, Longton, Staffordshire, grocer.

HANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

S PRICE, St John's-wood-terrace, Regent's-park, and Fish-street-hill, City, underwriter.

BANKRUPT.

L W ASH, White Lion-street, Pentonville, corn-merchant. J MILLER, Oxford-street, bookseller. C GREEN, Bedford-road, Walworth-road, corn-merchant. T KEATING, St. Paul's-church-yard, druggist. E HAMMOND, formerly of Kingston, but now or late of Rotherhithe-street, Rotherhithe, oil-crusher. J YATES, Jun, Colwich, Staffordshire, corn-factor. J DILLON, Hereford, ironmonger. J CROUDSON, Wigan, Lancashire, money-scrivener. W WALLACE and J BICKMAN to be Ensigns, vice Elliott. 83d: Major-General Sir F Stovin, KCB, and KCMG, to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General Fraser, CB. 85th: Ensign the Hon E J Boyle to be Ensign, vice Bayly. 88th: Ensign H J Le Marchant Baynes to be Lieutenant, vice O'Donnell; H Nott to be Ensign, vice Baynes; W Daunt to be Ensign, vice Nott. 90th: Lieutenant R Hill to be Lieutenant, vice Peddie; Ensign M P Ward to be Lieutenant, vice Hill; H Butler to be Ensign, vice Ward. 95th: Assist-Surgeon A Gordon, M.D. to be Surgeon, vice J Ewing. 96th: Ensign F G Allman to be Lieutenant, vice Rait; Ensign A J Ford to be Ensign, vice Allman. 99th: Lieutenant W J Hamilton to be Captain, vice Bull; Ensign W F Austen to be Lieutenant, vice Hamilton; A Macdonald to be Ensign, vice Austen.

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CREMORNE.—BALLOON NIGHT AS-CENT, with FIREWORKS.—On MONDAY, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clock precisely, Lieut. GALE, R.N., will make a Nocturnal Ascent in that splendid Balloon, the Royal Cremorne, with a brilliant Display of Fireworks from the Car, arranged by the Chevalier Mortran. Vocal and Instrumental Concert, by the most accomplished Artists, with entirely New Music, Scenery, Costumes, and Appointments. Casino d'Ete. Monstrous Platform for Dancing. Silvan's Troupe of Acrobats. The New Covered Promenade, 400 feet in length, will be thrown open, brilliantly illuminated with gas. Magnificent Illuminations and Grand Pyrotechnical Display.—Doors open at Three; Close at Twelve o'clock. Admission to the entire Entertainment, 1s.

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HALL OF ROME, Great Windmill street.—Haymarket.—Extraordinary Novelty! The Manager, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, begs to state that in consequence of the immense success of the Tableau Aerial, entitled "Diana and Enymion," and "Venus Rising from the Sea," that they will be repeated every evening until further notice. Several new groups are in active preparation.—Morning Performance at Three; Evening at Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.

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All the Back Numbers have been Reprinted. London: Published at 185, Fleet-street. Sold by all Booksellers; and at every Railway Station in the Kingdom. Now publishing, a Novel and Exquisite Print, called THE LILY AND THE ROSE.—From the graceful pencil of KENNY MEADOWS. Engraved in the first style of Art, by that celebrated Engraver, HENRY ROBINSON. The design represents two lovely-irish characteristically grouped, surrounded by the flowers of which are the types. This print cannot fail to charm admirers of female loveliness, or to call forth the approval of artistic taste. "The design of the artist is to typify two flowers, 'the Lily and the Rose,' by two varieties of Beauty's emblem." The Rose is characterised or personified by a coy maiden, who is tempting a pair of bees with the nectarous chalice of a flower while an epicurean butterfly is admiringly relieved by her blossoming. The Lily, in the Moon, with its incarnation, which is a specimen of prodigal and gushing beauty—nods, bows, and wreathed smiles, such as poets and painters love to enshrine in their genius. The figure is in part concealed by a rose-bush, richly laden with large and beautiful flowers, a cluster of which is admirably relieved by the maiden's black hair. The Lily, the Queen of flowers, is personified by a maiden moving into womanhood, and more moderate and staid than her sister; her eyes and joyous smile. The artist has produced a page of true poetry; his mind is full of rich fancies; now and then he indulges in the grotesque; but more often in those refined delicacies of thought that give his genius fitted for the loftiest pursuits in art. This very charming print is an example of the skill and taste of her artist, and is a masterpiece of the "commonplace" as the stars from earth."—Art-Union. "One Hundred Proofs before Letters 21 1s. 6d. One Hundred Proofs after Letters 0 15 0 Prints 0 10 6 Published by J. HOGARTH, opposite the Opera House, Haymarket, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Now Ready, price Eighteen Shillings, Vol. XII. of Elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, rich in illustrations of the Extraordinary Events of the last Six Months, forming a most complete and valuable HISTORY OF THE YEAR 1847, together with a mass of useful and highly interesting articles on Art, Literature, and Science.—The Covers for Binding Vol. XII., with the New Allegorical Design in Gold, price 3s. each.—May be obtained, by order, of all Booksellers, &c., in the Kingdom, as also the previous Volumes.

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PIANOFORTES, by MOORE and Co.—The finest Pianofortes, with all the latest improvements, at manufacturing prices, are to be had at J. and H. MOORE, and Co.'s, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within. A good stock of second-hand, from 7 guineas to 15 guineas. N.B.—A short credit allowed if desired.

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PRESENTS for WEDDINGS, BIRTH-DAYS, &c., may be selected from SUMMERSLY'S ART-MANUFACTURES, sold by all first-class of the Kingdom, and ordered DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, the Camellia Toast, Florida, a Wooden Bread Platter and Knife, Glass Flower Vase, &c.—A Catalogue, with 24 Designs, sent, on receipt of Three Postage-stamps, from CURDALL'S, 12, Old Bond-street.

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WATCHES and CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet, explaining the various constructions, and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, gratis, by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter, to F. COX and SONS, 47, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank. A post-paid letter, to F. COX and SONS, 47, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, will be sent, postage free, to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, or the Colonies.—F. COX SAVORY and CO., 47, Cornhill, London, seven doors from Gracechurch-street.

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A HANDSOME PRESENT.—A GOLD WATCH and FINE GOLD CHAIN, fitted complete in a Morocco case, for £28 10s., very suitable for a present. The description of this beautiful time-piece is equally elegant and handsome as the watch itself. It is the only solid substitute now sold, and unlike plated goods of any kind, there is nothing to wear off, so that the more you rub and clean it, the better it will continue to look, though in daily use for fifty years. Don't be afraid to put it to any test, and then send your order. A full catalogue of prices, with patterns of every other article manufactured from this beautiful metal, will be enclosed with the sample spoon.—Address WATSON'S, 41 and 42, Barbican (corner of Princes-street), and 16, Norton-folgate, London.

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SUGAR.—Sparkling lump, 54d. per lb.; black tea, 3s.; fine confection, 3s. 4d.; finest, 3s. 10d.; southing, 4s.; the most useful tea of this year's importation; finest, 4s. 8d.; hyson, 4s. to 4s. 10d.; young hyson, 4s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; gunpowder, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. Coffee, 10d. to 1s. 6d.; a mixture, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE'S old-established tea and grocery warehouse, 169, Strand. Orders from the country, containing a remittance, forwarded carriage free.

COFFEE.—Prices are lower than at any former period.—The expensive and tedious processes which are daily brought before the public, solely for the purpose of extracting higher rates than the consumer ought to pay, induce us to refer those who know what genuine coffee is to the prices of a few birds, the cost of which in bond of nearly every description is one-third less than at this period last year. Our excuse for this course is that the kingdom is a guarantee to the public that we should not hazard these remarks if we were not in a position to prove their correctness.

	per lb.	per lb.
Fine roasted Ceylon coffee	.. 5s. 10d.	In its raw state, .. 8s. 6d.
Fine roasted plantations	.. 5s. 11d.	Do. do. .. 8s. 6d.
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Fine roasted Java coffee	.. 5s. 12d.	Do. do. .. 8s. 6d.
Fine roasted Costa Rica	.. 5s. 12d.	Do. do. .. 8s. 6d.
Fine Mocha coffee	.. 5s. 12d.	Do. do. .. 8s. 6d.
The choicest old Mocha	.. 5s. 12d.	Do. do. .. 8s. 6d.

The above are all roasted on the best and most economical principle, and consumers will effect saving of ten to twenty per cent by purchasing the coffee at PHILLIPS and CO.'S, No. 8, King William-street, City.—No. 8.

NOTICE.—Received £10 from J. B. on account of A. M.—A. L.

GREENWICH and BLACKHEATH.—ETCHING.—Instruction given in the fashionable accomplishment of ETCHING, in Greenish and Blackheath, by a Historical Engraver. Cards may be had at Mr. WRIGHT'S, Stationer, &c., Crosshill.

"AS YOU LIKE IT."—Either Six Pounds of Sterling Congou Tea for 20s., or Five Pounds of very Superior Extraordinary length for 30s. packed in the original lead and sent carriage free to all parts of the kingdom. ALEXANDER BRADEN, Tea Merchant, 13, High-street, Islington, London.

VINAIGRE DE BORDEAUX.—WINE VINEGAR, well matured, is the strongest, finest, and purest of all for pickling and every other domestic use, and is preferable to all other. Sold throughout the kingdom by Chemists, Grocers, and Wine Merchants, whose names may be learnt from the Importers, W. and S. KENT and SONS, UXTON-UPON-SEVERN, London Store, 3, Queen-street Place, Cheshire.—W. S. HUMBLEY, AGENT.

DEANE'S MONUMENT RAZORS have maintained their reputation for a keen and durable edge during nearly 150 years. DEANE'S LONDON-BRIDGE RAZOR STROP, manufactured after a valuable old recipe, maintains its pre-eminence, and is still an universal favourite. DEANE'S Cutters, 46, King William-street, New London-bridge. Established on Old London-bridge A.D. 1700.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE.—A MAHOGANY BEDSTEAD, full-sized pillars, spiral turned, O.G. cornice, lath and sack bottom, double screwed and braced, for 16 10s.—The celebrated GONDOLA EASY from 31s. 6d. and upwards. General Furnishing and Upholstery Warehouse, 24, PAYMENT, FINCHURCH LANE.

NEWSPAPERS.—All the London Daily and Weekly Newspapers and Stamped Publications forwarded, in neatly printed wrappers, to all parts of England and her dependencies, with the most regularity. The "Times," the "Herald," the "Post," the "Chronicle," and the "Daily News," posted by the same day's evening mails at reduced prices. Particularly clean copies may be depended upon. A list of London Newspapers, with their prices, may be had on application by letter, gratis.—Address JOSEPH LEE, News-office, 24, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, London.

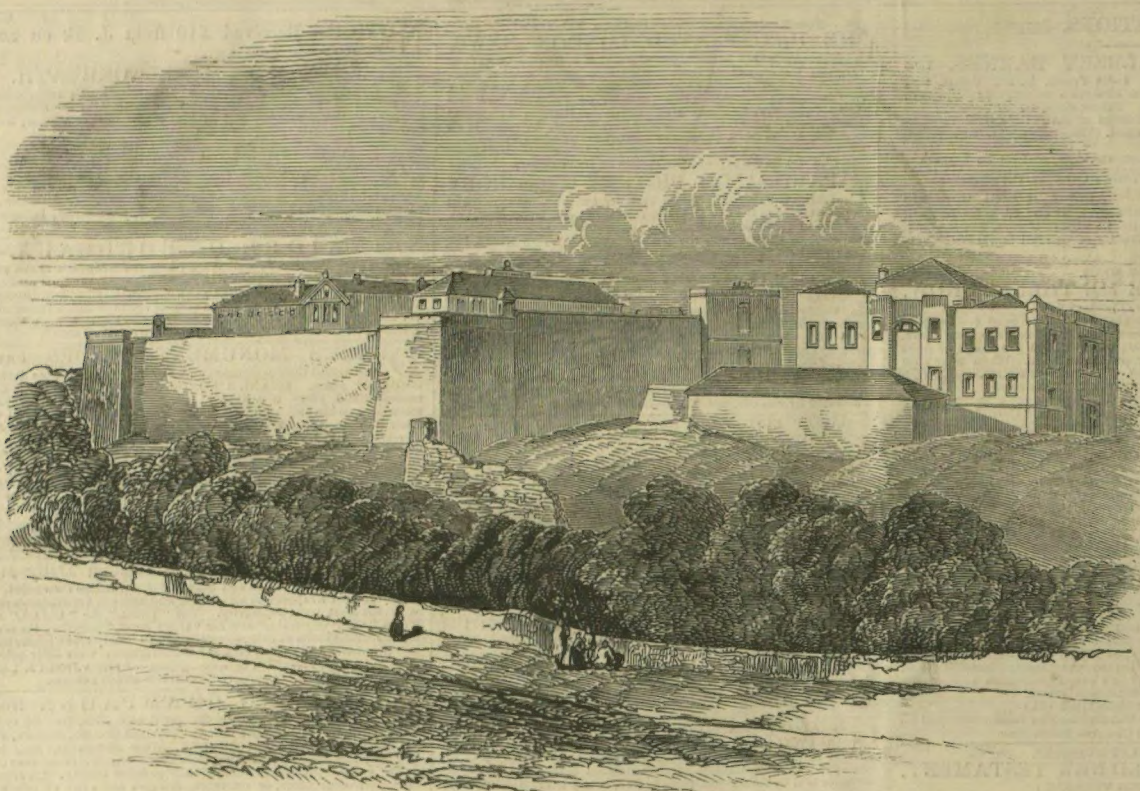
SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE from SPERANZ and RHEIMS, 42s. per dozen; price, 24s. SPARKLING BURGUNDY, 54s. per dozen. SPARKLING ST. PERAY, 48s. per dozen.—HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155, Regent-street, from importing for cash their wines direct from the vineyards, can confidently recommend their genuine quality. On receipt of a post-office order or reference, samples and the wrapper or label of other wines will be forwarded.—N.B. A large stock of pure St. Julien Claret, 28s., and Gordon's Golden Sherry, 30s. and 36s. per dozen.

SUPERIOR OVER-COATS & SHOOTING JACKETS, at reduced charges, combining, with every other quality, with comfort, a resistance to a cold, and a constantly renewed additional commendation of effectively raising rain. HERDSEY, 96, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill. An extensive assortment kept to select from; also of the well-known Waterproof PALLIUM, which from the extent of sale and the numerous competitors it has originated, may justly be termed the most popular garment ever invented. Price 45s. and 50s., or not waterproof 3s. 6s.

SHOOTING.—The attention of Sporting Gentlemen is specially directed to E. MOSES and SONS' present STOCK of SHOOTING COATS, which for price, style, and fabric will be found unequalled; made in every description of tweeds, Headings, and Dressings. Commencing at 10s. Their work entitled "The Paragon of Elegance," with Lists of Prices and Directions for Self-Measurement, may be had on application, or forwarded post-free. E. MOSES and SONS, tailors, woolen drapers, clothiers, furriers, hosiery, hatters, boot and shoe-makers, and general outfitters, 164, 165, 166, Minories, London. A large stock of shooting coats, and no business transacted after Friday sunset till Saturday sunset.

ROWLANDS' TOILET ARTICLES, each of infallible attributes.—ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL is highly and universally appreciated for creating and sustaining luxuriant tresses; ROWLANDS' KALIDOR is a preparation of unparalleled efficacy in improving and beautifying the skin and complexion; and ROWLANDS' O'DONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, is invaluable for its beautifying and preservative effects on the teeth and gums. * * * Beware of spurious imitations. Some are offered under the implied sanction of Royalty and the Government departments, with similar attempts at deception. The only genuine of each bears the name of "Rowlands" and is given in the wrapper or label. Sold by them at 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by every respectable chemist and perfumer throughout the kingdom.

THE TOILET OF BEAUTY furnishes innumerable proofs of the high estimation in which GROWLAND'S LOTION is held by the most distinguished and the most brilliant complexion. This elegant preparation comprehends the growth of the complexion both from the effects of cutaneous malady and the operation of variable temperature, by refreshing its delicacy, and preserving the brightest tint with which beauty is adorned. "Robert Shaw, London," is in white letters on the Government stamp, without which no article is genuine. Sold by the wrapper or label. Price 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d.; quarts, 8s. 6d.



KILMAINHAM GAOL, DUBLIN.

SKETCHES IN IRELAND.

KILMAINHAM AND PHOENIX PARK.

These are localities of considerable attraction at the present moment in Dublin, though their interest is fraught with melancholy associations.

Kilmainham is a village on the western side of the city of Dublin. It has a military hospital of the nature of that at Chelsea, a county court-house, and county prison. The latter, when viewed from the south, at the distance of a hundred yards, across an orchard filled with trees at present bending to the ground with their ripe fruit, presents a dead wall, and within it the upper stories

of three unequal ranges of buildings. That in the centre is the state prison. In one of the apartments lighted by the window nearest the centre Mr. Smith O'Brien is at present lodged. The number of people who visit the locality from curiosity, or from political sympathy, to obtain an outside view of this celebrated prison, is considerable; the only benefit derived from which visits seems to be confined to car-drivers and the landlords of the public-houses.

The second illustration shows the beautiful domain of Phoenix Park, with an encampment of troops. In the foreground is seen the Wellington Testimonial, 205 feet high: it was erected at a cost of £20,000.

On Tuesday a grand military spectacle was produced in the Phoenix Park, before Lord John Russell, who, with his lady and the Countess of Clarendon, passed three or four hours in witnessing it from an open barouche. At eleven o'clock the following regiments took up their positions on the ground:—6th Enniskillen Dragoons, 7th and 8th Hussars, 17th Lancers, Royal Horse Artillery, Field Brigades, 2d or Queen's Light Infantry Regiment, 9th, 48th, 49th, and 55th Regiments, 60th Rifles, 74th Highlanders, &c. After performing various military evolutions, a sham battle was got up, and carried on after the most approved system of military tactics; the roar of the artillery with the echoing peals of musketry keeping up an incessant din for some hours; while the various movements of the several columns in advancing, charging, retreating, &c., produced a most imposing effect. There was a large staff of general and field officers present, among whom were Sir Edward Blakeney and staff, Prince George of Cambridge, Major-General McDonald, &c. The movements of the troops did not terminate before three o'clock.

POSTAGE OF NEWSPAPERS.—By the Act 11 and 12 Vict., cap. 117, which came into operation on the 4th instant, it is provided that newspapers from the Channel Islands or from the Isle of Man shall be liable to the payment of rates or duties of postage. This enactment was rendered necessary by newspapers being printed in the Channel Islands and forwarded to various parts of England.

PIRATES IN THE CHINA SEAS.—On June 1, her Majesty's sloop, *Scout*, captured two large pirate junks, on the east coast of China, between Amoy and Chummo Bay. The first junk was taken without difficulty; but the second was boarded under a sharp fire. The *Scout* had one man killed and eleven wounded; and of the junk's crew twenty were killed, sixty-four drowned by the sinking of the junk, fifteen wounded, and thirty-six taken prisoners.

THE NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.—Mr. Hudson, who has lately become the purchaser of the Newcastle and Carlisle, and Maryport and Carlisle Railways, is likely to become the possessor also of the North British. At the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this line, held at Gibb's Hotel, Edinburgh, on the 13th inst., a committee was appointed to negotiate with Mr. Hudson for the sale or lease of the line, and the meeting stands adjourned till the 14th of October. It is said the terms will be six per cent. for three years, and seven per cent. in perpetuity afterwards, being the same as were offered to, and accepted by, the Carlisle and Newcastle Company.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP.—On Monday the wreck of this noble but unfortunate vessel, recovered from Dundrum Bay, was put up for sale at Liverpool, by the brokers, Tonge, Curry, and Co. This immense iron vessel, which, at one time, enjoyed a national interest, is of not less than 3442 tons per register; her length, 319 feet; breadth, 50 feet; height between decks, 32 feet. As the advertisement stated, her great strength enabled her to withstand the shocks of the heaviest seas whilst stranded on the rocks, throughout a whole winter, without in the slightest degree altering her lines. There was a very large attendance of merchants and others at the auction, but, as the result showed, curiosity alone drew the company together. The vessel was put up by Mr. Curry, who acted as salesman, at £20,000, an amount, he said, offered for her in private. Five minutes' entreaties, however, did not secure a single bid, and she was withdrawn on behalf of the owners at £40,000.



ENCAMPMENT IN PHOENIX-PARK, DUBLIN.

MODEL WESLEYAN CHAPEL, AT POPLAR.

The commercial and moral living status of the extensive parish of Poplar presents a very anomalous picture to the mind of the Christian and true philanthropist. Here is a population of more than 30,000 persons, ranking with the most inventive, enterprising, hard-working people of any locality within the metropolis, or its environs. Such an observer would note with astonishment the enormous property and merchandize of the East and West India Companies' Docks, the

vast ship-yards and dock-works, and the various foundries and manufactories with which this locality is so thickly studded. Our observer will then say, Poplar is no home for drones; yet, impressed as he is with the sight of this hive of human industry, a question of grave and serious import suggests itself as to the spiritual welfare of these sons of toil—where, indeed, do these thousands worship their God? How painful is the reply, that all the places of public worship in the parish cannot accommodate more than 6000 persons at any one time; so that there is an out-door mass of 20,000 persons for whom religious teaching is not provided. To supply in part this lamentable deficiency, the Wesleyan Methodists in Poplar resolved some time since to build a chapel to accommodate 1500 persons. They were, at an early stage of the good work, greatly encouraged by the munificence of a gentleman resident in the parish, a member of another religious denomination—an earnest promoter of the Protestant faith and of religious education—who most generously contributed the sum of £500 toward the noble object; this nucleus soon drew other contributions, until the subscription amounted to about £4000; and with this means has been raised the house of prayer represented in our illustration.

The site of the new chapel has been well chosen: it occupies part of the lawn of E. Stock, Esq., abutting on the south side of the broad East India-road, faced by handsome villas, and easily approachable from every point. The architect is Mr. James Wilson, of Bath, who has introduced many improvements into the plan, which are to be adopted in similar structures; hence this is termed a "Model Chapel." The style is Decorated, and the materials are Caen and rag-stones. The exterior dimensions are 62 feet in breadth, 105 feet in length, and about 60 feet in height. The elevation facing the road has a large centre window, with mullions and rich flowing tracery: it is flanked by octagonal crocketed turrets, each 80 feet high. Adjoining are the entrance-doors, with moulded jambs; and above them are two decorated windows. Each side has six large and lofty windows, with mullions and rich tracery, between which are massive buttresses which give solidity and effect to the building; the end buttress meeting another, flanking the smaller front windows, both being capped with an open crocketed pinnacle. The entire edifice is surmounted with an open flowing tracery parapet; the gables are finished with crocketed pinnacles, and the ridge of the roof has a line of cresting.

The interior is richly fitted: the pews have carved fleur-de-lis ends; the pulpit and screen are of Caen stone, beautifully sculptured, and enriched with crocketed pinnacles, and panels filled with flowing tracery. The organ (a very fine one, by Hill) is placed in the rear of the screen; and above it is a large rose window, filled with coloured glass, dignified with appropriate emblems. The other windows are also filled with coloured glass, so as to impart to the whole interior an unusual degree of richness and solemnity, akin to the "dim religious light" of our cathedrals. The glass-work is by Wailes, of Newcastle; and the windows, screen, and pulpit are the gift of certain ladies of the congregation. The ceiling is divided by moulded ribs into compartments forming an obtuse arch, with ornamental bosses at the intersections of the ribs, terminating with carved spandrels and moulded stone corbels.

For the design of this handsome Chapel, the architect, Mr. Wilson, F.S.A., obtained a premium. The work has been substantially and well executed by Messrs. Curtis, of Stratford.

The Chapel has 1456 sittings, of which 500 are free. The cost has been about £7350.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

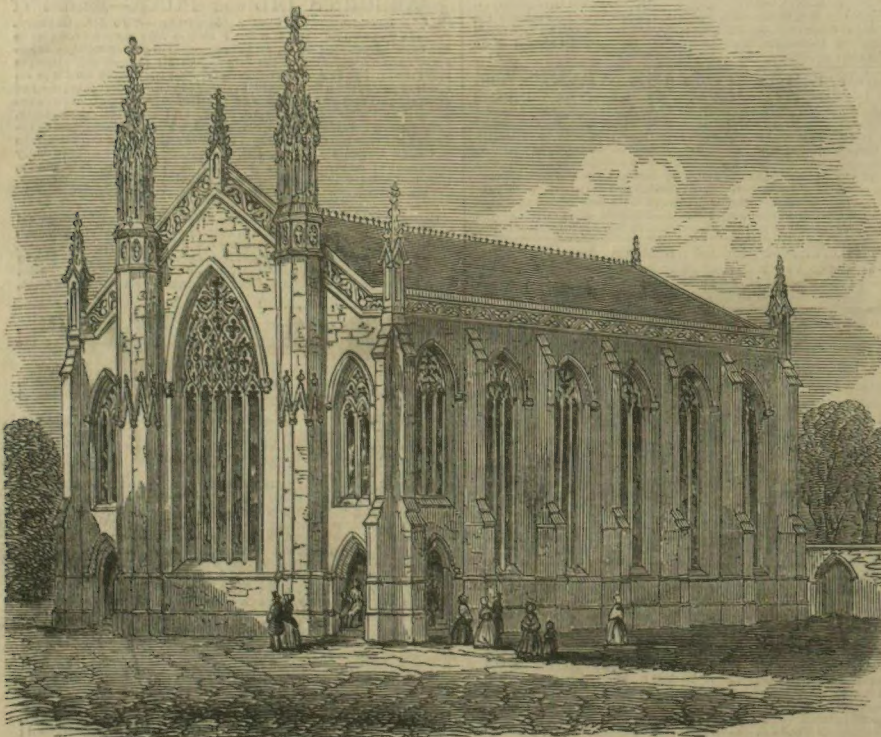
NEW CHURCHES.—The twenty-eighth annual report of her Majesty's Commissioners for Building New Churches has just been printed. In the last report it was stated that 391 churches had been completed, in which accommodation was afforded for 440,957 persons, including 251,388 free seats appropriated to the use of the poor. In the whole, four hundred and twenty churches have now been completed, and provision has therein been made for 464,608 persons, including 267,608 free seats for the poor.

BISHOPRIC OF GLASGOW AND GALLOWAY.—At a Diocesan Synod of the Clergy of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, in the diocese of Glasgow and Galloway, on the 30th ult., the Rev. W. J. Trower, rector of Wiston, Sussex, was elected bishop, in the room of the late Michael Russell, LL.D. Mr. Trower resigns his preferment in England, and will reside in the city or immediate neighbourhood of Glasgow. It is expected that the consecration will take place in Glasgow on or about the 21st September.

Amongst the Royal contributors to the fund for the completion of the Cologne Cathedral, are the Queen of England for £350, the Emperor of Austria for 8000 florins, the King of Holland for 1000 florins, Archduke John of Austria for 300 ducats, and the Duke of Baden for 2000 florins.

STEAM TO ITALY.—An alteration will shortly take place with regard to steam communication between Southampton and Italy. Hitherto there has been a monthly communication by means of one of the Peninsular Company's small steamers. This, however, intended that for the future the communication shall be kept up by running one of the Company's large steamers every six weeks. This will be more economical for the Company, and afford greater accommodation to the public, since one of the large steamers will carry twice as much cargo as any of the smaller ones that have hitherto been employed. The trade between this country and Italy has not fallen off so much as the troubled state of that country would lead persons to expect. The *Pacha* brought home a valuable freight on her last voyage. The passenger traffic, however, to and from Southampton and Italy has entirely ceased since the war with the Italian States and Austria.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1848.



MODEL WESLEYAN CHAPEL, AT POPLAR.